

SELECTIONS

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

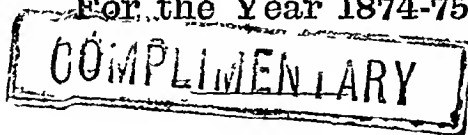
OF THE

TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the Year 1874-75.



By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For 1874-75.

CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE reports of the Political Officers now submitted treat fairly of the condition of the States of Central India in 1874-75. Large and small, there are 71 States in Central India. With the great Chiefships all are familiar, but there are upwards of 50 less prominent ruled over by Rajpoots, Brahmins, and Mahomedans; a Goojur, an Ahir, a Kayeth; a Jogi is also found amongst the rulers in Bundelcund.

Comparing these reports with the description given by Elphinstone 50 years ago of the condition of the territories conquered from the Peishwa, and with Sutherland's sketches in 1837 of the relations between Native States and the British Government, the change is marked indeed. Change to eager eyes viewing it from day to day often appears slow amongst a people bound to caste and custom. It is only by looking back that we bring home to ourselves how far away the past is and how steady has been progress in comfort and security.

2. At Gwalior one descendant of Jean Baptiste, educated by the present Maharaja Sindia at King's College, London, is now displaying ability and taste as an Architect and Director of Education. Another descendant of the same famous soldier is the peaceful administrator of one of Sindia's Provinces.

3. At Indore the Maharaja Holkar has secured the services of an English gentleman, Mr. Carey, as Engineer, and the result is that metalled roads, bridges, and sound drainage are driving out filth, open cess-pools, and disease. The cotton mill established by the Maharaja and worked by Englishmen is a prosperous institution.

Sir Madava Rao, whose services were sought by the Government of India for Baroda, has been replaced by a relation of his own, Ragonath Rao, formerly Deputy Collector of Madras, a practical and earnest man bent on leaving his mark at Indore.

These are instances of light.

4. In Bhopal, too, the tide has set in. In revenue and general administration Bhopal has always been in advance of Indore, but hitherto Bhopal has been isolated without roads or means of communication with the rail or the trunk road, for there was not a metalled mile in the State outside the city. Shah Jehan Begum has put her hand to remove this reproach, and a road is under construction, which, crossing the Vindhya, will place the Begum's capital within a day's drive of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Her Highness has also promised to complete a road to the west, which will link her grain-producing districts with the rail at Oojein and Indore.

5. The effect of railways on the comfort of the people in Malwa is not to be computed.

As poppy cultivation has increased, they have become year by year more dependent for grain food on bunjaras; a short rain-fall or an excessive rain-fall on the black soil stops this mode of transport: in one case there is no grass for the bullocks, and in the other the country is impassable. For years in succession wheat was at famine prices and scarce at these. Already there is frequently more grain on the Holkar State Railway than the single line can carry. The effect of abundance of good food on the tone of the people will tell on their physique; it has been the scarcity of this which has led the poor to resort to opium in excess.

In years past when advocating railway progress through Malwa, my modest estimates of the traffic were deemed imaginary. Collections awaiting transport at Khundwa on the Great Indian Peninsula and at the Choral Station at the foot of the Vindhya now show how far short my ideal was of the reality.

By May 1877 we may fairly look to the completion of the Ghât work and Nerbudda Bridge; these great works will place Indore and Oojein in communication with the Great Indian Peninsula, and leave the Holkar State Railway more traffic than a single line can bear. Our progress in construction has been less rapid than was anticipated, and but for Sir Madava Rao progress on the Holkar State Railway would have been impossible. The obstacles thrown in the way by Holkar's officials levying dues and extortionate charges would have swamped contractors and engineers. Sir Madava Rao swept these away and gave loyal support to the undertaking. His successor is equally mindful.

In the interests of the people, in the interests of economy of construction, I would urge that no time be lost in completing the line to Rutlam.

The effect of the rail on the opium trade will be to swell the Chief's revenues and our own, and to place it upon a sound footing; for the cultivation will no longer be at the risk of diminishing the wholesome food of the labouring classes.

6. The spirited Maharaja of Punnah, whose intelligent acts to improve his State it has often been my pleasant duty to report, is engaged on a work in Bundelcund which will be of imperial importance. Hitherto the Ghâts between Punnah and Banda have been a barrier to traffic and communication other than that carried on by man or beast. There are two passes—the Singhur, a short and steep pass belonging to Adjeighur, and the long and rugged one of Bistrangunge belonging to Punnah. In all past time with difficulty could a laden bullock toil over these passes into the plains below; the distance between Adjeighur and Punnah is about 17 miles.

The Maharaja of Punnah placed the delineation of the road in the hands of the Political Agent, Dr. Stratton, who took it up as a labor of love and with ability worthy the undertaking.

The road courses through picturesque scenery; it is everywhere sufficiently wide to admit of two carts passing abreast, and nowhere is the gradient steeper than 1 in 25.

7. The Maharaja of Adjeighur, seeing the benefits open, placed himself similarly in Dr. Stratton's hands for cutting a road through the Singhur Pass about a mile in extent. Both roads are now near completion and open to traffic.

Colonel Cadell, the Chief Engineer, inspected the line at my instance some months ago, and described the work as one of which any engineer might be proud.

Mr. White, an able engineer, to whom has been entrusted the duty of cutting a carriage road across the range of Ghât which divides Punnah and Sutna from the cantonment of Nowgong, has lately reported upon the Bistrangunge and Singhur road, and considers it a work of skill and merit.

Dr. Stratton personally laid down the line, leaving the execution and payment of labor with the Chiefs: there has been no complaint anywhere; the work has been well done and labor readily given.

The effect of this undertaking and the completion of the road between Sutna, on the East Indian Railway, and Nowgong, the cantonment in the heart of the Province (100 miles), will alter the face of Bundelcund. Hitherto it has been difficult to get produce in or out; the people in the interior are apathetic and much land is waste. Chronic famine has been in the country since the terrible trials of 1869-70, and the people have habituated themselves to subsist on the poorest grain and jungle berries.

8. *Opium*.—Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two chests passed the scales for export to China during the year which closed 31st March last, the largest outturn on record.

This season at first gave promise of equal prosperity; more land was under the poppy and the crop was rich, but a few gusts of warm wind in January and a stormy harvest in March destroyed the early promise, and inflicted a loss of probably little less than half a million sterling. This led to speculation in time sales; prices were forced up and stood higher in Malwa than in Bombay or China. The speculators played for a rise of price which has not come about. The crop as it is with the stock in reserve is sufficient to meet an average demand and yield a revenue of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions—a handsome tribute though dimmed by the giant point of last year.

Opium is dependent on the weather during the harvest season beyond any other produce—a few clouds, puffs of hot wind, an hour's hail-storm after the poppy pods have been punctured, consume lakhs of value.

9. My tour during the past season was by Gwalior, through Bundelcund and Baghelkund returning by Bhopal. The camp marched eleven hundred miles.

10. After leaving Sindia I moved on to Duttia and Sumpthur, spending a few days at each State. Leaving my camp at Sumpthur to meet it again at Chirkaree, accompanied by the Political Agent and three or four troopers I rode to Baonce. Baonce has during the last few years been specially afflicted by torrents of rain out of season, or drought when there should have been rain. Kans and broken earth, in some places looking like rocks on the sea shore, meet one mile after mile with here and there a patch of rich culture near a village. The ryots have been helpless to contend with successive seasons bringing with them more and more privation; their cattle have died or been sold for daily wants.

The Nawab became utterly impoverished by the demands of hungry relatives, who claimed to be supported by him as though the means were not crippled. Finding that he could not adequately curtail expenditure and supervise affairs, he proposed to make his State over to us for management till debts are cleared. He was not encouraged in this view, the difficulties of which were fairly put to him. After an interval he again said, that unless we helped him the burden was too heavy, and proposed that the State should remain under supervision at least until his only son (now 14 years old) became of age.

This has been accepted. A Superintendent, Synd Ali Nubbee Khan, agreeable to the Nawab, is now in charge, subject to the authority of the Political Agent, Dr. Stratton, who has a full knowledge of affairs. The Government of India advanced Rupees 25,000 for pressing debts. I found the Nawab in good spirits, on excellent terms with the Superintendent, giving him support without interference.

With one or two fair seasons we may give a good account of our friendly stewardship of this ancient little Chiefship.

11. Passing thence to Chirkaree, I remained three days. Captain Maitland, who had been appointed by the Government of India on the young Chief's being endowed with governing power to assist him with advice and endeavour to soften the bitterness which the young Chief moved by priests and intrigue exhibited towards the Minister and friends

left by his father, had done his part well. Captain Maitland by courtesy and frank speech had gained influence, and the Maharaja, though still averse to his father's friends, is no longer the tool of those who pandering and toadying to his passions sought their own ends.

The Chief discussed all State affairs with Captain Maitland, and is not unconscious of benefits derived from his friendly presence.

In a few months the task which Captain Maitland was put to do—to steady the young Chief in the first exercise of power—will be accomplished and the object of Government attained, he will then be withdrawn.

12. The neighbouring State of Chutterpoor, of which the Chief is but nine years old, is admirably managed by Dhunput Rai, who qualified himself for the position in the North-West Government. Improvements are everywhere visible. Advised by Dr. Stratton, works of irrigation are in action, the benefits of which are immediate. Dr. Stratton has given his attention to the restoration of several of the famous tanks long dilapidated, for which Bundelund before the incursion of the Mahrattas was famous.

13. Each State in Bundelund has an interest of its own. If, off the line of road, and with little outside intercourse, time has brought little change, everything is pretty much as it was years ago, except that property is fairly secure, and with the exception of here and there a notorious outlaw from our territory or jails, there is little disturbance. Punnah is always a pleasant State to visit, everything betokens civilization and progress. Agriculture, architecture, roads, all mark the State. The relations between the Chief and his people towards his father's old Minister and towards his brothers are alike pleasing.

Dr. Stratton has done much to help the healthy tendencies of Punnah.

The reports attached deal fully with affairs, therefore I give but the briefest narrative of my own tour, during which I saw every Chief, great and small, in the Province.

14. From Punnah I passed on to Rewah, where I was met by the Political Agent, Major Bannerman, and the Maharaja. The affairs of Rewah need no description here, they have long been dark.

The Maharaja after much discussion proposed to make Rewah over to management without reservation. At first he desired to retain control of his lawless Poorbia troops, but this was eventually given up. His own allowance suitable to dignity was settled, and of his own accord he gladly withdrew from affairs, giving in writing his desire that the State should be managed by the Political Agent, to whom he would afford all support, and with whose orders he would not interfere.

After this paper was signed in the presence of his principal Sirdars the Maharaja said: "Now I shall sleep at ease and enjoy sport; for years past the worry of affairs and the consciousness of being plundered have made me miserable."

15. The effect seems to be as His Highness anticipated. He lives amongst his people and at his palaces, and leaves business to the Political

Agent and Ministers. The task of cleansing Rewah is a terrible one. Major Bannerman is acting with thorough prudence. His instructions are to move quietly in reforms and to move with the people. A trusted relation of the Chief, Rundymon Sing, who was nominally Minister, possessed of great influence amongst the Baghels, is cordially with the reforms. Major Bannerman has obtained from the North-West Government a native gentleman of experience in revenue matters, and with his assistance there will be improvement.

Poorbia sepoys have been paid up and sent to their homes. Cash payments will admit of many reductions. In a few years Rewah, which in soil and natural productions teems with riches, will be surpassed by few in prosperity. Its timber is magnificent, but its forests have been unapproachable.

It is satisfactory to know that as far as we have gone the change has commended itself to the Maharaja, and in all cordiality and friendship he has taken to the new rôle.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE BY THE FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

RAGONATH RAO, the newly-appointed Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar, has supplied a brief memorandum of the administration of Indore during the past year. As he only succeeded his cousin, Sir Madava Rao, in May last, he is unable to write much on the subject.

2. Last year Sir Madava Rao noted with satisfaction the institution of courts of law in the State.

He mentioned a Sudder Court at Indore presided over by two Judges of "liberal English education" and "special knowledge of the science and practice of law," three Zillah Judges at Indore, Mundlaisir, and Rampoor, an extra temporary Judge to clear off arrears at Indore, and the contemplated appointment of another Judge for Nimawur. In all real and prospective—seven Judges.

Ragonath Rao records the distribution of 65 Judges and 98 Magistrates.

These appointments are however merely nominal, there has been no sudden diffusion of judicial talent into the State, and the Minister would have been more accurate had he written that magisterial powers were distributed among a certain number of local officials. The Judges and Magistrates were formerly known as Ameens and Vehiwatdars, and district matters have drifted on under them much the same as usual in spite of the change in denomination.

3. There have been some changes in the items of State expenditure.

The cost of the army, shown last year as Rupees 12,28,000, is entered in the accounts now forwarded as Rupees 8,54,000. The Minister explains that 1,324 horses and 1,066 men have been transferred to the Police, the expense of which establishment is now shown at Rupees 5,03,000 as compared with Rupees 1,34,000 last year. This is a distinction without a difference, for the expenditure on army and police collectively is only Rupees 5,000, less than it was last year.

The army has never been equipped or drilled sufficiently to render it more efficient than ordinary police, and the transfer of a body of men and horses from the army to the police has made no material change in the position. The fact remains that over 12 lakhs are spent annually on a force which is not necessary for State requirements.

4. The State finances show a slight increase in receipts—from Rupees 49,22,000 in 1873-74 to Rupees 50,00,000 this year. The expenditure—including 11 lakhs, the year's instalment of the railway loan, and Rupees 2,38,000, the last payment in capitalization of the Indore contribution to contingents—is Rupees 54,95,000, a sum nearly five lakhs in excess of the income and Rupees 1,83,000 more than last

year. A saving is shown in civil establishments of more than 2½ lakhs, and in public works of nearly one lakh.

5. The cost of education (Rupees 28,000) still bears but a poor relation to expenditure on other objects.

The Minister writes that "owing to the ignorance of the masses very little was done towards disseminating education among them." His Highness has sanctioned an increase of Rupees 12,000, but this is not shown in the accounts for the year.

6. The land revenue collected was Rupees 33,86,000, nearly Rupees 80,000 more than last year, and the remissions, *i.e.*, uncollected revenue, amounted to Rupees 2,61,000, or Rupees 57,000 more than in 1873-74. This item represents over assessment of land rather than failure of crops, for remissions are not made when the prospects of cultivation are injured, but when all hopes of collection of land revenue have failed.

During the year there has been an exemplification of the manner in which assessments are raised. The Pergunnahs of Nimar (Mundlaisir, Dhurgaon, Kusrawud, Burwai) were made over in exchange to the Indore Durbar in 1867, they were then under a ryotwaree settlement of 20 years made in 1855. The yearly revenue accruing being Rupees 43,124.

The settlement fell in lately, and a new arrangement has been made by the Maharaja, by which the revenues of these pergunnahs have been more than trebled.

7. Considerable advancement has been made in public works. The Durbar is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Carey for a fixed period. He works with much tact, and is energetic and anxious to see good results. The Minister quotes from a report by Dr. Beaumont bearing testimony to the great improvements in the sanitary condition of the city which have taken place during the last two years.

Indore is fast losing the character borne for many years. The streets are now drained and lighted, roads metalled and kept in order, and measures are taken for preserving cleanliness.

8. The city dispensary under Dr. Beaumont's supervision is largely attended, and is a real blessing to the inhabitants of Indore.

The Maharaja has liberally given Rupees 10,000 for the building of a new dispensary, which, with the increasing demands of the people for medical aid, is much required.

9. A new jail on the Government standard plan is being built on a good site outside the city, when this is ready a great want will be supplied; in the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the jails at present in existence have been improved, and the treatment of prisoners, male and female, raised to a higher standard.

10. The chief event during the year was Maharaja Holkar's visit to Calcutta, where he had the honor of being received by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness left Indore on 2nd February, and was accompanied by his two sons, his Minister Sir Madava Rao, and a large following. He was attended during his visit by Lieutenant Durand, 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. After spending ten days

at Calcutta, the Maharaja returned to Indore on 15th Mareh, having visited Benares, Allahabad, and Jubbulpoor on his way, and exchanged civilities with the following Chiefs:—

Maharaja of Rewah.	Maharaja of Vizianagram.
Raja of Burdwan.	Jung Bahadoor.
Chief of Ramnuggur.	

MEMORANDUM BY RAGONATH RAO, MINISTER TO HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

THE Durbar was presided over up to 1st May 1875 by Sir T. Madava Rao and since then by Ragonath Rao. Perfect unanimity prevails among the members of the Durbar, which enjoys the confidence of the Maharaja, whose supervision over it is as efficient as hitherto.

2. Throughout the kingdom are distributed 65 Judges and 98 Magistrates, who have been distributing justice in a decent manner.

3. There are 28 Revenue Officers holding powers similar to those of the Tehsildars and Collectors in the British territories.

4. The postal system continues the same as during the last year, but a scheme for improving it is under the consideration of the Durbar. Owing to the existence of several detached pieces of territory separated from each other by other independent States, there are great difficulties in developing this department.

5. Mr. Carey, the Chief Engineer of the State, reports that the Dhar and Depalpoor roads have been almost completed; that several improvements have taken place in the city; that several large and small drains have been built, and that the Saweir road, being a feeder to the Railway Station of Baroda on the Neemuch State Railway, has been commenced, and the earth-work on nine miles was completed about the middle of June. Two causeways and a bridge were built during the year. Water pipes are being laid to carry canal water to several parts of the town. Quite $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads have been planted with avenue trees. Foundations of a new jail to hold 400 prisoners are being laid. It may cost more than one and a quarter lakhs of rupees. He further reports that he accompanied Captain Hope to watch the demarcation of certain boundaries between this and the Dhar territories.

Mr. Carey has done a good deal of work in the year, and the thanks of the Durbar are due to this gentleman. The sum spent by this officer amounts to Rupees 2,41,000 in the year under review.

His Highness has been contemplating irrigation works on an extensive scale; and the Chief Engineer has been asked to submit several schemes thereof.

6. The police has done its work and effectually helped in detecting crimes committed in British territories and arresting the dacoits taking shelter in the Indore Provincies.

7. Dr. Beaumont's report contains the following:—

“The dispensary of the city of Indore still heads the list as having the largest number of patients and being in the centre of a large city. They would be still more numerous were the accommodation better, the

old dwelling house used as a dispensary being very inconvenient indeed for some time. Since the number of patients has become large, there is often not standing room in the premises for them all. I lately brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja the urgent want of a more commodious building for the dispensary, when he most liberally undertook to build a new dispensary, and has sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 10,000 for this purpose, and as soon as a suitable site has been found, the building will be commenced. I should here, I think, bring to your notice the great improvements which have been made in the city of Indore within the last two years—well constructed drains have been made throughout the greater part of the city, the streets, and roads levelled and properly metalled; an efficient staff of sweepers and carts are maintained for the removal of all refuse.

“The streets are well lighted by kerosine lamps, and in the dry season kept watered; altogether its condition will compare not unfavorably with most cities under Native rule.

“A new jail is being built on a suitable site outside the city, which will accommodate all the long term prisoners. The new jail will be constructed on the standard plan for British jails of the same size.

“The jails in the city in which the prisoners are at present confined have been improved, and made as comfortable as the original construction of the buildings will admit. The female prisoners have been removed into a large native two storeyed house in the form of a quadrangle with a central court-yard, which affords them most ample accommodation. They have the lower storey as work and day rooms, and sleep above at night, so they are most comfortably lodged.

“The internal economy of the jails, food and clothing of the prisoners, are now just the same as in the jails of British India. The prisoners are very healthy. Not more than 3 per cent. of them are, as a rule, on the sick list.”

8. The collections of the Fulsee year 1283 are as follows :—

Sources of revenue.				Amount collected in round numbers.	REMARKS.
				<i>Halee Rs.</i>	
Land	...	...	...	33,86,000	
Customs	...	...	...	6,30,000	
Abkaree	...	...	...	1,17,000	
Tributes	...	...	...	1,58,000	
Stamps	...	...	...	48,000	
Fines	...	...	...	54,000	
Cotton Mill	...	...	...	71,000	
Interest	...	...	...	3,20,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,08,000	
Post Office	...	...	...	4,000	
Mint	...	...	...	4,000	
Total Rupees				50,00,000	

The charges are particularized below :—

Items.	Actual expenditure.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Palace	10,20,000	Caused by reduction and transfer to the Police.
Civil Establishment	7,09,000	
Religious	33,000	
Charitable	1,13,000	
Army	8,54,000	
Police	5,03,000	
Courts	79,000	
Jail	22,000	
Education	28,000	
Post Office	14,000	
Survey	20,000	
Public Works	1,50,000	
Hospitals	12,000	
Pensions	9,000	
Railway	11,00,000	
Capitalization of Contingent	2,38,000	
Remissions	2,61,000	
Cotton Mill	1,87,000	
Miscellaneous	1,43,000	
Total Rupees	54,95,000	

9. The revised system of customs described last year has not yet had a fair trial. It is hoped that it will prove a considerable improvement on the system which it has superseded.

10. Of the army, one thousand three hundred and twenty-four horses and one thousand and sixty-six men are doing police work, and form a branch of the police.

11. Owing to the ignorance of the masses very little was done in disseminating education among them, anxious as His Highness was to promote education among the people. His Highness was graciously pleased to increase the allotment of education by Rupees 12,000.

12. The season was not favorable for agricultural purposes, and hence arose the necessity of granting large remissions.

13. The Jaghirdars, Inamdars, Tankadars, &c., have not yet been sufficiently enlightened to afford aid to the police in reporting crimes, detecting offences and arresting the malefactors of the kingdom. They are apparently under an impression that they may avoid these duties under the pretence of their emoluments being guaranteed to them by the British Government. They have however slowly begun to see that they have a duty to perform, and the British representatives will not help them to evade them.

14. A village police is being reorganized.

15. The forests are being conserved by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Carey.

16. A Survey Department is being formed to survey Nimawur at a cost of Rupees 1,25,000.

CHAPTER III.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

1. *Gwalior*.—The rain-fall for the year has been 56·6 inches. A severe storm on the 15th February did much damage to the gram crops. There was no winter rain, but the crops on the whole have been fair. The general health has been good, but for some months small-pox of a mild type was prevalent in the Lushkur and the neighbouring districts.

2. In April the Maharaja, falling ill while at Cawnpoor, went to Lucknow to consult Dr. Macbeth, who was permitted by Government to accompany His Highness to Gwalior. In June the Maharaja held a great Durbar to commemorate his recovery, and convey to Dr. Macbeth his appreciation of his skill, which approval took a substantial form.

3. On the 22nd October last much excitement was caused by the apprehension of the supposed Nana. The Political Agent remarks that there can be no doubt the Maharaja was in this matter made the victim of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of certain persons in Gwalior.

4. On the 15th February the Maharaja married the daughter of Bapoo Sahib Jadow, a relation of his own.

5. On the 18th February the Maharaja left Parsun, where he was holding a Camp of Exercise, for Baroda, to sit as a Member of the Commission.

The Camp of Exercise at Parsun consisted of—

Artillery ...	...	...	8 batteries.
Cavalry ...	...	...	2,000 sowars.
Infantry ...	...	...	5,000 men.

It was broken up on the 18th February in consequence of His Highness' departure for Baroda. His Highness' regular troops are distributed as follows :—

	<i>Artillery.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Infantry.</i>
Malwa ...	1 Battery.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Regiment.	1 Regiment.
Esaghur, Pichore, Jhansie District ...	1 " "	1 " "	1 " "
Gnd Gwalior ...	1 " "	... "	1 " "

The troops are well drilled and the artillery steady and efficient.

6. The line of railway to Agra is being marked out. The site of the terminus was settled in December during my visit.

During the year the Durbar has paid 75 lakhs on account of the Neemuch Railway.

7. The Durbar has been using its utmost endeavours to put down the gangs of dacoits which infest not only its own territory but the neighbouring districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, Bundelund, &c.

The arrangements entered into with the Durbar for the apprehension of thieves escaping from Morar has worked admirably.

8. *Petty Chiefs, Thakoors, &c.*—The case of the Agra Burkhara Thakoor, which has been pending for some years, has been satisfactorily arranged. The Thakoor having presented himself before the Durbar, his arrears amounting to Rupees 23,354-11 were remitted.

The Lalgur Thakoor's case is still pending, and will be reported on hereafter.

The Thakoor of Dhabla Kheree has been to Gwalior to pay his respects to the Maharaja, and receive the sunnud for two villages granted to him.

There are some cases still pending between the Darbar and the Dewan of Sirsce, which the Political Agent hopes ere long to have adjusted.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

9. The general tranquillity of the districts in this Agency has been disturbed in some places by gang robberies; and there have been some attacks on the post-runners, though none of these can be properly called mail-robberies, inasmuch as the mail bag itself does not seem to have been the object of the thieves, nor has a single parcel or letter been stolen.

10. Consequent on the prevalence of dacoities on the roads leading across the Vindhya range from Bhopal to British territory, mentioned by the Political Agent in his last year's report, Her Highness the Begum deputed a force to watch the fords of the Nerbudda and the principal roads and strengthened the guards on the western frontier. Since these measures were adopted, dacoities have almost ceased on the Hurda and Hoshungabad road and in Bhopal. While to the west of the frontier, in Sonekutch, and the neighbourhood of Tuppa, gang robberies have increased in frequency. The attention of the Gwalior local authorities was called to this increase of crime, but no steps were taken by the officials. The Indore and Sehore road became the scene of numerous robberies, dacoities having occurred almost simultaneously in Hurda, Tuppa, and Nimawur. Some activity was displayed, and forces were despatched to their frontiers by the States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal. For a time the country was quiet and safe, but the Gwalior officials having again reduced their force at Sonekutch, and the Political Agent fears that the tranquillity will prove only temporary.

11. The rain-fall was unusually heavy, amounting to 65·7 inches, about 12 inches over the average. Falling almost without intermission in the months of July and August, and clearing off in September, injury was caused to the rain crops. On the whole, both autumn and spring harvests have been rather light, but not so much so as to cause distress among the lower classes of people. There has been no epidemic disease, nor any unusual sickness.

12. *Bhopal*.—The management of the State has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

The event of the year has been the marriage of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum, only daughter and heiress of the ruling Begum, to Mian Ahmed Ali Khan, a native of Jelallabad in the Mozuffurnugur District. The ceremony of *nikah* was performed on the 1st February in full Darbar, and in the presence of the European visitors invited by Her Highness.

The rejoicings lasted several days.

13. The water-works which have been constructed by the liberality of the Kudsia Begum are now in full work, and prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the city.

14. Eight years ago a 20 years' land settlement was effected by the late Secunder Begum, who, the next year, notified that possibly a professional survey would be made, and an increase or reduction follow according to the classification of the soil and the results of the survey. A so-called professional survey has now been carried out, and not only has an incredible increase been made in the classification of the best kind of soil, but the rates for each kind have been enhanced also. The Political Agent remarks that the leases have, in fact, been broken before the expiry of the term, and a new settlement made.

15. *Rajghur*.—The Political Agent visited this State in the cold weather. He reports that the administration has been satisfactory. There are dissensions between this State and Nursinghur regarding the division of transit duties. The Nawab visited Nursinghur in March, and the Political Agent hopes that this meeting may result in a better feeling between the two States.

16. *Nursinghur*.—There have been no alterations in the condition and management of this State during the year. The Raja Purtab Sing is young, fond of field-sport, and not keen about public business, but there is little to complain about. He has built a guard-house for the Central India Horse Guard stationed on the Agra and Bombay road at Pachore, and contemplates building a serai there which is much needed.

17. *Kilcheepoor*.—The Rao is jealous that his neighbours of Rajghur and Nursinghur enjoy salutes of 11 guns, and he does not. He has been allowed to purchase 40 stand-of-arms from a Government arsenal for a body-guard which he has lately raised in lieu of Afghans who have been dismissed. There has been a dispute between the Chief and some of his jaghirdars regarding the amount of service to be rendered by them, but a compromise has been effected and the matter settled.

18. *Koorwai*.—The Government of India have sanctioned the arrangement wished for by the Chief, that the succession should pass to Monover Ali Khan, son of his eldest daughter, who is married to Muzher Ali Khan, half-brother of the Chief of Basoda. The heir is a boy of about five years old.

The Nawab has subscribed Rupees 600 towards establishing a dispensary at Koorwai. Some of the Nawab's villages are isolated in Gwalior territory, and he complained of the action of the Gwalior tax collectors. Enquiries showing that the complaints were just, remonstrances have been addressed to the Gwalior Durbar.

19. *Muxoodunghur*.—This State is administered by the widow of the late Chief. It is in a backward condition.

20. *Pathari*.—The Nawab is young, fond of field-sports, and well meaning, but without much ability.

21. *Mahomedghur*.—The State of things has not changed since last year.

22. *Basoda* has been satisfactorily managed.

23. *Larawut* continues under the direct management of the Bhopal Political Agency, and is in a satisfactory state.

24. *Soondursee* is divided into three parts. Sindia and Holkar have each $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Dewas has 23 per cent. Though Sindia's and Holkar's shares are equal, the latter collects just double the revenue collected by the former.

25. *Sindia's Districts*.—The large Pergunnah of Sonekutch, about half of which is held in jaghir by Angria Sahib, one of Sindia's Sirdars, has been the resort of dacoits, with whom the ordinary police force maintained in the pergunnah have been powerless to cope. No extraordinary crime has been reported from the other pergunnahs. The Thanadars are poorly paid, and the number of sepoy's insufficient.

The Appa Sahib Angria is a powerful non-resident Sirdar, held in esteem by Sindia, who is therefore chary of interfering in the affairs of his jaghir. Sindia has, however, directed the attention of the Sir Soobah of Malwa to the administration of Sonekutch.

26. *Holkar's Districts*.—It appears that the same dacoits who frequented Sonekutch also visited Nimawur. No complaints have been made regarding the other pergunnahs.

27. *Seronj*.—The former Amil has lately been transferred, and the Political Agent hopes that the new Amil, Captain Saadut Ali Khan, will free the pergunnah from the reproach of being a haunt of thieves and cattle lifters.

28. *Sarungpoor*.*—The Political Agent hopes that the condition of this district may be improved by the erection of a fine serai under the auspices of Major Martin in the town. Hitherto there having been no secure halting place for travellers and merchandise, the town has been a favourite resort of thieves.

* Dewas.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS, &c.

29. The estate of Tuppa is under the management of the Political Agent. The young Thakoor, Tukht Sing, has been educated at the Sehore School, and is now 18 years of age. The Political Agent has sent him to reside at Tuppa in order to become acquainted with the working of the estate. There is still a small portion of the debt on the estate to be paid.

30. The village of Khajooree is also under the management of the Agency during the minority of Karim Buksh Pindara, who is at the Sehore School.

31. Seodhan Sing of Sootalia, not being on good terms with his son, has this year resumed the management of the estate.

The concessions made to the Thakoor of Agra Burkhera by Maharaja Sindia are noticed in the Gwalior report.

32. There have been no alterations among the holders under the Bhopal Agency. Maharaja Sindia restore the village of Sadunkheree to a well conducted son of Lall Sing, late of Dhabla Dheer, at an annual rent of Rupees 1,000 (the rent being now Rupees 1,700).

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

33. Dr. Stratton reports yet another unsatisfactory season in Bundelcund. The rainfall was over the average, but nearly the whole of the 53 inches registered during the year fell within four months between June and September, and to the general failure of the cold weather rain is ascribed the scarcity in the outturn of the spring crops. The kanks—bindweed—described by Dr. Stratton as “the plague of Bundelcund cultivation,” still holds possession of large areas.

The mahoon crop fortunately turned out fairly, and, on the whole, though some districts continue to suffer severely, there is a slight indication of improvement in the condition of the States.

The health of the district was fair, though the eastern portion of the Agency suffered somewhat from small-pox.

One Chief—Choubey Mukund Sing, Jaghiredar of Paldeo—died during the year. He was succeeded by his brother Choubey Anrudh Sing.

34. *Oorcha or Tehree*.—The young Chief, Pertab Sing, has been aided, during the first year of his administration of his State, by the advice of Major Mayne, who was deputed in June 1874 as Political Assistant at Tehree.

Dr. Stratton notices the birth of a son and heir to the Chief, the first event of the kind that has occurred to an occupant of the Oorcha guddee during the last three quarters of a century.

One of the State difficulties was the conflict for sole power between new and old officials: under the late Chief the new had acquired exclusive influence, but on the accession of Pertab Sing the position was reversed. The old officials have been reinstated, the new sent adrift.

The disputes between the Durbar and the Kantur Thakoor have been adjusted. The Thakoors submitted, and the Durbar then made some improvements in the terms of their quit-rent and service. A full report of the administration of this ancient State will be submitted hereafter.

Throughout the year Rundheer Sing and his gang of dacoits caused much trouble to Tehree. It is satisfactory to note that the exertions of the Durbar were acknowledged by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, as having aided the persistent pursuit which has terminated in the destruction of the whole gang.

35. *Duttia*.—The system of administration has not improved, and is gradually lapsing from the method introduced during the Superintendency to the uncertain and vacillating rule too common with Native States.

Agriculture and revenue have had to contend with a succession of bad years. The debt now equals a year's income and establishments are in arrears. Dr. Stratton points out the error lately made in separating districts from the general control of the Durbar, with the intention of providing for the expenses of departments by the assignment of the proceeds. One such assignment has been made with a view to clearing off the State debt. There is not sufficient intelligence and care among the Durbar officials, who hold these separate charges to warrant a hope of success for the plan. Though there are not wanting men of ability and power in the Durbar, the Maharaja is disposed to listen to the advice of those whose interests are immediately concerned, and acts without consulting those who are best able to guide him.

The Political Agent reports that great improvements have lately been made in the town of Duttia.

The State has done good service in arresting dacoits of adjoining territory.

36. *Punnah*.—The intelligent young Chief goes on well; his State is prosperous and people contented.

37. *Ajighur*.—The struggle to clear the State of debt continues. Plans are fair but imperfectly carried out.

38. *Chirkaree*.—The young Maharaja was invested with authority in June 1874, having completed his 21st year. Captain Maitland was at the same time deputed to give advice and assistance during the commencement of his administration. The young Chief is careful in money matters, and there is no danger of his squandering the savings of past years.

The Political Agent remarks that a full report by Captain Maitland will shortly be submitted. The state of affairs at Chirkaree and the feeling between the Chief and Captain Maitland are alike happy.

39. *Bijawur*.—The Chief is superstitious, and under this influence spends more money on propitiatory pilgrimages than he or his State can afford. He has been absent during half the year on such journeys, the result being that his establishment is in arrears, and work has been suspended on a useful road in which he professed to take great interest. With all these drawbacks the Chief stands well with his people, is manly, and never wanting in good feeling.

40. *Chutterpoor*.—under the superintendence of Choubey Dhunput Rae—is making steady progress. The finances which suffered from bad seasons are now in a promising state.

Irrigation and road improvements have been attended to.

The young Chief, now eight years old, is more than usually intelligent and self-possessed.

41. *Baonee*.—Has suffered severely from a continuance of bad years and failure of crops. The revenue has been reduced to nearly one-half of its proper amount. These misfortunes, together with the Nawab's failing health, led him to request that his State might be taken under supervision during his son's minority, and this has been done.

Expenses have been brought within income, and it is hoped that with better seasons the State will soon recover itself.

42. *Jignee and Logassi*—both under the superintendence of Rai Purmesri Doss—are doing well.

BAGHELKUND AGENCY.

43. The general health of the district was good, but Myhere suffered from an outbreak of small-pox. Upwards of 500 people fell victims to this disease, which was aggravated by the inattention of the Chief to vaccination. Towards the end of the year cholera attacked some parts of Rewah, and though not in an epidemic form, there were about 300 cases and upwards of 200 deaths.

The crops were unusually good, as is testified by the fact that prices were 25 per cent. lower than last year.

44. *Rewah*.—Matters have gradually drifted from bad to worse, until, at length, the Maharaja asked that the management of his territory might be undertaken by the Political Agent. The close of the year finds Major Bannerman in charge of Rewah with the task before him of unravelling the accounts of many years of extravagance and mismanagement; establishments and servants are three years in arrears, and there is a large debt to liquidate. This work has been commenced, and arrangements have been made to introduce a better system of administration.

Major Bannerman complains of the unwillingness of the State officials to assist him in getting the confused accounts into order. Nothing else could be expected from these men who have become wealthy in the scramble.

45. *Nagode*.—The Committee of Affairs of the Political Agent, the young Chief, Raja, and his Minister—has worked well. The Chief has been entrusted with more responsibility, and has done fairly well. The old Minister has resigned, finding that his failing health prevented him from carrying on his duties, and at the Raja's suggestion Tufuzzul Hossein, an excellent man, who for many years was of great assistance to the Myhere Chief, has been appointed in his place. The expenditure has been carefully watched, and the best endeavours have been used to get the State out of debt.

46. *Myhere*.—Is free of debt and flourishing. The Chief takes a very great interest in his administration, and is well acquainted with the affairs of his State. Major Bannerman notices, however, that he is self-willed and displayed this more especially in his treatment, the neglect of which resulted in a very serious epidemic of small-pox. I chanced to visit Myhere at this period, and took the opportunity of pointing out to him the saving health of vaccine, in the immunity from death in vaccinated villages, and the mortality amongst children which shocked him at Myhere. The Raja said his own feelings were not opposed to it, seeing the visible benefits, but the prejudice of his race were strong against it, however he promised to make examples by ordering vaccination in his own household. He is resolute and truthful, and I doubt not has given effect to his promise.

47. *Sohawul*.—The dispute between the Rais and the brotherhood still continue. There are faults on both sides, but the Chief is ready to take offence and is too persistent in his attempts to exact an obedience which they will not yield and which he cannot enforce.

48. *Kotee*.—Is well managed, and the ryots contented and fairly prosperous.

49. *Sidpoora*.—This State is under the management of the Political Agent, and has done well during the year.

The receipts were	...	... Rupees	11,726
The expenditure	...	... „	5,974

including Rupees 1,757 paid towards the liquidation of the State debt, which at present amounts to Rupees 41,990, though it is hoped that an examination will considerably reduce this sum.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

50. The general health throughout the Agency was remarkably good. The crops suffered considerably from heavy rain, and a bad grain harvest was succeeded by a partial failure in the yield of opium. High winds setting in at the critical time when the poppy was ready to be operated upon caused much damage.

Major Martin refers to the frequent occurrence of dacoities by Moghees in Western Malwa, and alludes to the good service done for many years by Resaldar-Major Isree Pershad, and more especially to the capture he recently made of a notorious dacoit, Luehmun Jarria, and ten of his gang after a brisk skirmish, in which one of the Central India Horse party under the Resaldar-Major was severely wounded, one horse killed, and another injured.

A short description of the system of government in Sindia's Malwa districts, with a notice of the manner in which it works, is a most useful addition to the Political Agent's annual report.

51. *Jowrah*.—The Nawab was invested with the full powers of management of his State in May 1874, and has since been doing well. His first act was to confer a jaghir on Huzrut Noor Khan, to whom Jowrah is deeply indebted for many years of careful administration, and who still continues to carry on the duties of Minister. The relation between the Nawab and the Minister is of the happiest kind.

Captain Wilson's deputation as Political Assistant for the first year of the Nawab's administration ended with the year under report. The Government of India has already notified its appreciation of Captain Wilson's services during his five years at Jowrah.

52. *Rutlam*.—Major Martin forwards the detailed annual report by the Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., showing another year of prosperity under his able management. There was a partial failure of the opium and wheat crops, due to the excessive rainfall, but the market prices of food grain have not been affected.

The chief events in the Raja's family have been the death of his mother and grandmother, and the marriage of his sister to the Doongurpoor Chief's son.

The funeral ceremonies and the marriage expenses have proved a heavy drain on the State finances. The Superintendent reports an expenditure of Rupees 1,48,000 under these heads. A detailed report of the marriage which took place in February last is promised. Shahamat Ali notices the difficulties and embarrassments which these marriages among Rajpoot families cause to the bride's relations as a fruitful source of the female infanticide which still exists among the Rajpoots.

Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, the financial condition of the State is very satisfactory. The estimated income is Rupees 5,86,093, and the expenditure is Rupees 5,04,750, the anticipated surplus being Rupees 82,170. The progress of public works continues, and several improvements in the capital are noted.

Education receives every attention. The Rutlam school is in a flourishing condition and is well attended. A separate report by the State Inspector of Schools is attached. The Raja has improved in health and strength and promises well. During the year he has not been able to attend as steadily as could have been wished to his studies owing to the mourning consequent on the deaths in his family.

The Regency—composed of the three chief Thakoors of the State, presided over by the Superintendent—has worked harmoniously, and the best relations exist between the Superintendent and his coadjutors in the State management.

53. *Sillana*.—The Chief has been absent on a tour of pilgrimage to Benares and other places. He continues to take a personal interest in the affairs of his State, in which the condition of things is markedly better than formerly. He is proud of the change in himself and specially dwells on it.

BHEEL AGENCY.

54. The general health throughout this Agency has been good, and the crops excellent. In Dhar the wheat harvest has been the best reaped during the last four years. Opium suffered slightly as in other parts of Malwa from high winds in February and March.

The Bheels on the Kooshulghur and Jabooah frontier continue to give trouble. Cattle-lifting, though less frequent than before, is still prevalent. During the past year Rupees 13,500 worth of property was stolen by Kooshulghur and Banswarra Bheels from Jabooah territory. The roads through the dense jungle on the borders of these States are infested with thieves. The Bheel Agent is in communication with the Political Assistant at Banswarra, and it is hoped that some measures may be determined upon which will prevent the insecurity which now exists.

The tribe of Moghecas seem to have taken hold in Dhar territory. The Raja endeavoured to put restrictions on their predatory habits by frequent roll-calls in the villages where they live, but robberies continuing, the Dhar Raja became exasperated and gave notice that if the tribe did not settle down quietly within three months, he would expel them from his territory. Colonel Kineaid very properly pointed out to the Durbar the impolicy of driving such characters from one State into another, and suggested, as a further trial measure, the grant of

land to an influential man of the band, who should be held responsible for the good behaviour of his brotherhood, who were also to receive free grants of land for certain fixed periods and tuccavce advances under his security.

Colonel Kineaid notices the strong belief that still exists in witchcraft among the wilder tribes of Bheels. Several cases of cruelty have been lately brought to light in which those suspected of being possessed with the 'black art' have been forced to go through painful ordeals to prove their innocence or to exorcise the devil. The chief instigators of these brutalities are the Burvas or native medicine-men. It is satisfactory to notice that four of the chief actors in one of these scenes have lately been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The Thakoor of Kuttivarra, who countenanced one of these cruel ordeals, has been fined Rupees 500.

55. *Dhar*.—The principal State under the Bheel Agency continues to prosper. The revenue for the past year is reported to have been Rupees 6,80,000. The expenditure Rupees 6,38,000. The cash balance of the State is now Rupees 8,15,000, and of this Rupees 5,96,000 are invested in Government security.

The road which will connect Dhar with the railway at Mhow, by the Neemuch high road, is now approaching completion. The cost of the road and a considerable portion of the expense of building a bridge across the Chumbul at Ghatta Billode has been borne by the Dhar State.

The Raja is pleasant in all relations, tender towards his ryots, and at all times willing to contribute liberally to works of improvement, roads, &c., and works of charity.

56. *Jabooah*.—The Chief has not yet reformed his expenditures. The last year's payments exceeded receipts by Rupees 16,000.* He seems to waste his substance upon hungry Meywar Thakoors, who find him an easy prey, for he is proud to acknowledge the relationship and claims of Rajpoot adventurers. Amendment has been promised, and a fixed monthly allowance for these Thakoors has been ordered. The management of State affairs has been good, thanks to the services of Jowalla Pershad, who has for 18 years contrived to avert ruin from Jabooah.

The dispensary and schools of Jabooah are useful institutions.

57. *Ali Rajpoot*.—The management has been well conducted by the Raja and his Minister, Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram, and it is pleasant to notice that the Chief and his adviser have worked amicably.

The Minister is a man of great experience, to him Burwanee, of which he was Minister for many years, mainly owes its redemption from ruin. Venkut Ram is almost worshipped by the wild Bheels.

The total income was Rupees 1,28,781, and the expenditure Rupees 1,04,900.

58. *Jobut*.—The Rana died on 31st July 1874, and has been succeeded by his son, Seroop Sing, a boy of eight years of age, who will next year attend the Indore Residency School.

The management of this small State is carried on by the Kamdar, who was appointed in 1873 under the supervision of the Bheel Agent. The income was Rupees 17,400, and the ordinary expenditure Rupees 13,100. Rupees 4,200 were expended in the liquidation of the State debt and on the funeral obsequies of the late Rana.

59. *Amjhera*.—Sindia's districts of Dektan, Sagore, Bang, Baka-neer, and Munawur are under the supervision of the Soobah of Amjhera. The Bheel Agent complains of the annoyances he has met with from this official, who has lately been re-called by the Sir Soobah of Malwa. Maladministration and corrupt practices have resulted in discontent among the Bheels of the district. It is hoped that the Soobah may be replaced by a better man.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

The districts under the charge of this Agency are—The Pergunnah of Maunpoor (British) the State of Burwanee, the Bhoomiats of Jamnia and four other small Bheel Chiefs; and the Dewas Pergunnah of Bagode.

60. *Maunpoor*.—The total revenue was Rupees 7,159. The marginal statement shows the gradual decrease during the last five years under this head. The cultivators are poor, and harassed with debts.

		Revenue.
1870-71	...	Rupees 9,701
1871-72	...	" 9,014
1872-73	...	" 8,556
1873-74	...	" 7,285
1874-75	...	" 7,159

The outturn of the year's crops is valued at Rupees 38,000. The population of the pergunnah is about 4,000, but only a small proportion of these can be classed as cultivators. Thirty fresh ploughs have settled in the pergunnah during the year, and 198 beegahs of new land have been brought under cultivation. Seven cutcha and three masonry wells have been dug,—the Deputy Bheel Agent considers that a loan in the shape of treecave advances to the ryots would be advantageous. The difficulty we have to contend with in Maunpoor is the apathy of the people and their natural unwillingness to help themselves. Unless a new set of the cultivating class could be induced to settle, the prospect of reclaiming the per-

61. *Burwanee*.—The Dewan—Khan Bahadoor Nujuf Khan, is still whom the management of the State practically rests—has done well in Burwanee. This Dewan is a man of rare energy and honesty.

The revenue has increased from Rupees 55,205 to 87,693. The expenditure was Rupees 78,530. The cash balance, including one lakh of Government paper, must now be considerable.

Rupees 11,000 were expended on public works, among which a trestle bridge and ferry across the Nerbudda near the town of Burwanee have proved beneficial. The receipts of the bridge for six months exceeded Rupees 1,300.

The population of the State is shown as 33,020. The people are prosperous and contented. The livestock of the State is valued at Rupees 12,81,965, a substantial proof of thrift and care among the cultivators. During the year three new villages have been re-populated and 1,725 beegahs of land brought under cultivation for the first time.

The Rana accompanied the Deputy Bheel Agent in a tour through the Satpoora Hills. This journey may prove of advantage to the Chief as well as to his people, among whom he has not heretofore travelled.

The schools in Burwanee are well attended, and there are two excellent dispensaries, where 3,198 patients have been treated during the year.

The vaccinations numbered 264.

62. *Jamnia*.—The management of this young Bheel Chief's State has been well conducted by the Kamdar. The revenue from all sources was Rupees 15,972, and the ordinary expenditure Rupees 9,033. Rupees 2,000 have been paid of the State debt, and Rupees 1,956 advanced to cultivators, thus raising the total expenditure to Rupees 12,989. The balance for the year being Rupees 2,983. Next year should see the State free of debt. Captain Blowers notices a movement among the Bheels, which if adhered to will change the face of the country. Owing to a dispute with the liquor sellers the Bheels have entered into a covenant to purchase no more liquor on occasions of wedding feasts and other festivities, and determined instead to spend their money upon sweetmeats. These good resolutions await trial.

63. *Bombay and Agra Road*.—The traffic continues to be very considerable. Five thousand six hundred and forty-five opium chests passed on their way to Bombay, being 1,762 more than last year.

Opium is the only article on which road dues are allowed; the receipts for the past year were Rupees 20,713, and the expenditure (maintenance of road police) Rupees 2,460, leaving Rupees 18,253 to be distributed in 46 shares among the Chiefs through whose districts the road passes.

GOONA AGENCY.

64. Captain Buller submits a brief report on affairs within his political charge.

He remarks that dacoity has diminished within the last ten years, and notwithstanding the inclinations of the people for predatory habits and facilities afforded by a wild hilly country where the territories of different States are interlaced, there is a marked decrease in serious crime.

The system of enforcing compensation to owners of stolen property from the Chief or Thakoor in whose territory the robbery occurred tends greatly to check the evils.

Rundheer Sing and his gang of dacoits gave ample employment to Captain Buller and the party of Central India Horse under him during the past year. The search for the gang in the Goona Agency, in the outlying districts of Isaghur and Ramod, was systematically kept up, and much valuable assistance was rendered by Captain Buller and his men.

The general health of the district was good.

The cold weather crops of gram and wheat were injured to an extent which the cultivators estimate at four annas in the rupee, and opium also suffered considerably from cold and strong winds in February.

65. *Sindia's Districts*.—Govind Rao Chimnaje, the Soobah of the Bujrunghur district, which comprises four pergunnahs, has managed

fairly well. The revenue assessment made by his predecessor was not accepted by the ryots, and had to be made *de novo*. The present Soobah has settled three of the four pergunnahs satisfactorily, and the assessment of the remaining district—Pachar—is to be completed before the rains.

The Bujrunghur fair came off last October: it was attended by a party of Officers of the Central India Horse, the Band, and a strong detachment of the regiment. A pleasant week was spent among the Chiefs of the neighbourhood who had assembled at the fair. Tent pegging and other sports took place, and were enjoyed by Thakoors and their sowars with the officers and men of the Central India Horse.

The value of goods brought to the fair for sale exceeded Rupees 1,42,000. The articles sold consisted chiefly of sugar, spices, grain, dyes, ghee, metals and iron wares.

66. *Tonk's District, Pergunnah Chuppra*.—This district is well managed by the local Amin. Captain Buller was instrumental in bringing about a happier state of feeling between the Amin and a Rajpoot Thakoor who was inclined to be insubordinate.

67. *Ragooghur*.—Raja Jey Mundul Sing continues to administer his State well.

A new serai is being erected on the Bombay and Agra Road at the village of Bunsoolay, and a guard-house for the detachment, Central India Horse, stationed there. These works are being done by the Chief at an estimated cost of Rupees 3,000.

68. *Gurrah*.—Has been well managed. The Chief has been living at Jamnehr with a view to superintending that pergunnah.

69. *Bhadorah*.—Raja Mohun Sing has lately given Rupees 2,000 to Sindia's charitable dispensary at Goona. The amount, which is a handsome donation from a small State, has been invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, from the proceeds of which food will be supplied to the poorer classes of patients at the dispensary.

70. *Omri and Parone*.—Have both been fairly administered. They are small States dependent on the Gwalior Durbar.

71. *Sirsi*.—The Political Assistant remarks on the inactivity of the Kamdar Chunderban.

The revenue of the State was Rupees 2,825, and the expenditure Rupees 2,465.

Attention has been promised to improvements for the land which are much required, but it will be necessary first to curtail the expenditure in order to lay by a sufficient sum for the outlay necessary to construct wells.

It is satisfactory to note that cattle-lifting, formerly so prevalent in Sirsi, has decreased of late.

72. The well-being of these little States—subsisting under our protection and guarantee—held by Chiefs of antiquity of lineage which will compare with almost any in Hindoostan, mainly depends on the vigilance and common sense of the Political Officer and Commandant of the Corps of the Central India Horse at Goona.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

1. No Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended to any part of the Central India Agency during the year 1874-75.

2. SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1874-75.		
	Pending at close of 1873-74.	Filed during 1874-75.	Total.	Disposed of during 1874-75.	Pending at close of 1874-75.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Political Courts ...	73	1,161	1,239	1,163	71	70,262 5 10	4 6 2	3.46
Cantonment Magistrates ...	411	2,565	2,976	2,603	373	1,45,329 10 0	7 8 8	1.05
Total ...	489	3,726	4,215	3,771	444	2,15,591 15 10	5 15 5	2.25

The foregoing statement shows a decrease in the number of suits filed as compared with the number for 1873-74. The value of suits has fallen from Rupees 2,60,861-10-11 for 1873-74 to Rupees 2,15,591-15-10 for the year under review.

The decrease in the number of suits filed as compared with the year 1873-74 is nearly the same for the Courts of Political Officers, and Cantonment Courts standing at a little under 13 per cent. in both cases. In the value of suits the decrease is confined to the Courts of Political Officers, the value amounting to Rupees 70,262-5-10 for 1874-75 against Rupees 1,18,209-12-10 for 1873-74. In the Cantonment Courts there appears a small increase in the value of suits, the amounts being Rupees 1,45,329-10, and Rupees 1,42,651-14-1, respectively, for years 1874-75 and 1873-74.

3. The average cost of a suit has been in the Courts of Political officers Rupees 4-6-2, and in the Cantonment Courts Rupees 7-8-8, against Rupees 9-2-10 and Rupees 5-0-3, respectively, for the same Courts in 1873-74.

4. The reduction in the average cost in the Courts of Political Officers is due chiefly to a reduction in the average for Indore. The increase in cost apparent in the case of the Cantonment Courts shows itself most markedly in the Courts of the Civil Judge at Morar.

5. In the average duration of suits there is an increase, the numbers being for 1874-75, 3.46 and 1.05 in the Courts of Political Officers and Cantonment Courts, respectively, against 2.85 and 1.083 for 1873-74.

6. The pre-eminence of Mhow in number of suits instituted noticed in the previous annual report is still more marked this year, the number for that cantonment showing a slight increase, while the total return for Central India shows a decided decrease as noticed above in paragraph 2.

7. In the foregoing statement and review, the Civil Courts of Political Officers include all, such as Indore, Sehore, Western Malwa, Goona, &c., where there is no Cantonment Magistrate.

The working of the Courts has been satisfactory.

8. SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	21	...	21
Culpable homicide ...	14	4	18
Dacoity ...	63	...	63
Receiving stolen property ...	43	67	110
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	16	1	17
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	263	215	478
Miscellaneous offences ...	534	558	1,092
Total ...	954	815	1,799

From the above statement a slight decrease in crime is apparent as compared with 1873-74. As regards the more ... and culpable homicide—the number for 1873-74 ... the same, but there is a considerable decrease in the number of trials for dacoity during the past year; the numbers for the two years being 111 and 63, respectively.

The number of persons tried during the last year was 1,799 against 1,898 in 1873-74. In the Courts of Political Officers the numbers for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 were 975 and 954, and in the Cantonment Courts 923 and 845 for the same years. The total of cases tried during the year was 1,095.

The number of convictions was 1,295 out of 1,799 persons tried, being nearly 72 per cent.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 28, and the number of persons awaiting trial was 75.

The sentences awarded were as follows:—

Death ...	4
Transportation ...	32
Whipping ...	62

The average duration of trials was in the Courts of Political Officers 12·76 days, and in the Cantonment Courts 3·11 days.

9. In the Political Courts 1,092 persons attended as witnesses for 2,546 days, the average attendance of each being 2·33 days.

The number of witnesses who attended for one day only was 887.

10. In the Criminal Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates the number of witnesses who attended during the year was 1,217, of these 973 were detained for one day only.

A serious evil noticed in last year's report, *viz.*, destitute Europeans in Central India, has not lessened. The hope of employment on the railway and the increased facilities of transport encourage these unfortunate vagrants to try their fortunes in Native States. When possible these men are sent to Bombay.

SECTION III.—Police.

11. The number and cost of the police maintained is given in the following statement.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	166	20,012	10	335	26,320	18	501	46,332
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	...	..	299	24,393	...	298	24,393
Total ...	8	166	20,012	10	633	50,713	18	799	70,725

The number of Mounted Police kept up is 18, and of Foot Police 799. The cost has been to the British Government Rupees 20,012, and to the Local, Municipal, or State Funds Rupees 50,713, giving a total amount of Rupees 70,725.

The conduct of the Force has been good.

SECTION IV.

12. *Jails*.—The following statement gives in detail the jail statistics of the Central India Agency for the year under review :—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1871-75.										Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1871.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1875.	Rations of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of prisoners.	Fixed establishment.	Extra establishment.	Total.	Daily average number of prisoners.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Indore	229	207	436	33	...	4*	169	205	231	5,419 7 2	1,219 13 4	790 11 0	3,792 0 0	1,462 11 4	12,031 10 10	221 52	57 4 1½	* 1 executed.	
Schore	56	76	132	24	...	...	81	107	25	792 3 6	144 11 0	161 9 10	720 0 0	183 11 9	2,005 10 1	38 90	51 6 10	
Augur	23	61	84	36	...	3†	11	53	31	785 13 9	523 11 4	197 6 6	756 0 0	...	2,263 1 7	21 14	107 0 5	+ These men	
Goona	8	12	20	3	...	...	12	15	5	267 12 7	45 5 5	63 10 6	930 0 0	39 8 0	1,367 4 6	8 5	160 10 6	were executed.
Sirdarpoor	4	18	22	...	...	...	...	11	11	243 0 0	39 0 0	41 0 0	81 0 0	.....	447 0 0	12 06	39 0 8	
Maunder	3	35	38	...	...	...	32	32	6	102 5 1	14 11 4	23 9 11	.....	.....	140 10 7	1 47	47 13 0	
Total	323	409	732	90	...	9	319	423	309	7,650 9 1	1,987 10 5	1,286 15 9	6,289 0 0	1,630 2 1	19,893 5 7	50 59	78 3 3		
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups.																			
Mhow	2	350	352	...	...	...	349	319	4	223 14 0	.....	...	.....	.....	293 14 0	...	371 10 8	
Morar	30	247	277	65	...	...	183	248	29	1,053 3 10	351 4 2	106 0 0	2,092 4 11	23 10 5	3,535 7 4	43	101 0 2	
Neemuch	5	202	207	8	...	...	...	102	15	638 11 0	19 4 9	30 15 0	61 8 0	.....	778 6 9	9	86 7 10	
Nowgung	13	169	212	85	...	...	101	189	23	908 4 1	230 10 8	50 8 6	1,611 0 0	.....	2,912 7 6	30 80	62 4 0	
Total	50	998	1,018	189	...	...	819	977	71	2,822 1 2	631 3 7	196 7 6	3,707 12 11	22 10 5	7,380 3 7	18 85	163 13 8	
GRAND TOTAL...	373	1,407	1,780	251	...	9	1,137	1,400	390	10,472 10 6	2,619 14 0	1,483 7 3	9,995 12 11	1,709 12 6	26,278 9 2	31 72	120 8 5½		

13. The new Civil Jail at Morar has been completed, and the prisoners were moved into it on the 11th May 1874. The jail is well arranged, and the health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

14. The Central Jail at Indore under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont is admirably managed. The system in force maintains discipline without harshness; every inmate is put to the work for which he seems by calling and physique suited, there is no mock sentiment, the prisoners understand that they are not in jail for amusement. The health and conduct of the body is good.

15. It has been hitherto impossible to obtain reliable statistics respecting jails in Native States, but a change has set in which is day by day gathering strength.

16. Sindia's jail at Gwalior some years ago was a place of which little was known, and a visit to it was not desired by the Durbar. Within the last few years the jail has been placed under the management of Major Filose, and great improvements have been effected.

17. The same may be said of the Indore Jail and in a more marked manner; four years ago it was a sickening sight to see men of education under suspicion and charges of misappropriation of State money manacled with weighty irons and linked for the night to murderers and dacoits. The visit of the British Resident was resented. Women were imprisoned under almost any pretext and released bereft of character.

The Maharaja under the advice of Sir Madava Rao has radically reformed these evils. The jail has been enlarged and ventilated.

The prisoners are fairly treated, and shortly we may hope to see the untried and those under trial entirely severed from the convicted.

Those untried are now comparatively few. There is no longer any desire to keep the jail a secret place. Visitors can examine it as easily as our own jails. Sir Madava Rao desirous to fix the reform in perpetuity invited the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, and the City Jail is now regularly visited by him.

The site of a new jail has been fixed, and the Maharaja has assigned a sufficient sum for its construction.

18. To the late Secunder Begum of Bhopal belongs the honor of introducing jail management in Central India, which did not shun inspection. She was willing that the Political Agent should visit her jail and speak frankly of the system.

Her successor, the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, prides herself upon losing none of the forward ground taken by her distinguished mother, and the jail at Bhopal has still more method and less cruelty than is common in Native States.

19. The jail at Rewah was perhaps the darkest and wildest den of the present period. But from time to time the vilest miscreants were let free to satisfy some superstition or appease an angry deity. Many of them soon worked their way back through murders to await a fresh release. The Maharaja left these matters much in the hands of the high priests of the city.

. The change of administration now inaugurated will make these things of the past. It is gratifying to note that in the States which have been under our temporary management, if few of our reforms have stood, the jail system still remains conspicuous.

20. Duttia, Myhere, Chutterpoor are instances of this. In Malwa, Rutlam and Jowrah have markedly improved.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar has paid Rupees 2,38,152, being 18th and 19th instalments of the sum of Rupees 23,81,520 due for the capitalization of his contribution to the Malwa Bheel Corps. There remains only one instalment to complete the capitalization.

His Highness has also paid Rupees 11,00,000, the 16th instalment of one million on account of Holkar State Railway loan.

Year ending 31st March 1875.		Number of chests.	Amount of duties.	
			Rupees.	£.
Estimate	...	35,000	2,10,00,000	2,100,000
Actual	...	47,982	2,87,89,200	2,878,920
Increase	...	12,982	77,89,200	778,920

The statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1875, and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 47,982, representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,87,89,200 or £2,878,920, being 12,982 chests or Rupees 77,89,200 more than the estimate for the year.

In addition to this Rupees 18,399 were realized by the stamp duty on hoondees.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 13,559, or £1,355-18.

Of the 47,982 chests which passed the scales, the weighments were made as follows :—

At Indore	...	...	...	19,320 chests.
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	2,573 „
„ Dhar	...	...	...	3,141 „
„ Oojein	...	...	...	17,200 „
„ Oodeypoor	...	...	...	5,748 „
Total				47,982 chests.

The account of the cess of one rupee per chest upon opium weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repair of roads is as follows :—

Collected at Indore from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875	...	Rs. 19,320
Collected at Oojein from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875	...	„ 17,200
Total	...	Rs. 36,520

3. The following tables give the sources and amount of the ordinary imperial revenue, the contributions by Native States to Contingents, the tributes and fixed payments for istumrar land, and the details of the local funds.

The local fund accounts of the Mhow and Neemuch Cantonments are now submitted direct to the Comptroller-General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	...	...	...	6,431	14	9
Sale of stamps	...	...	...	29,827	14	0
Judicial fees and receipts	...	...	...	2,371	6	0
<i>Electric Telegraph and Postal collections, including sale of stamps.</i>						
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Electric Telegraph	...	...	47,314	10	8	
Postal	...	...	1,30,742	14	8	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,78,057	9	4
				2,43,977	1	1
Grand Total	...	...	...	4,60,665	13	2

II.—Payments by Native States.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Contribution to Contingents	...	...	...	2,94,645	4	6
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	...	3,30,409	6	9
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	...	2,52,014	13	8
Fixed payments for istumrar land	...	...	...	0	0	0
Grand Total	...	...	...	8,77,069	8	11

III.—Revenue.

REVENUE.

33

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.										Balance on 31st March 1875.
	Balance on 1st April 1874.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local improvement.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to shawers in Road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I. Cantonment Local Funds,	30,940 5 1	1,91,942 8 4	2,22,882 13 5	42,454 13 10	10,115 12 11	39,310 11 1	31,780 9 4	1,524 4 9	5,173 0 11	.....	60,883 10 4	1,91,252 15 2	31,029 14 3
II. Political Agencies and Maunpoor Pergunnah Funds.	24,524 2 3	69,944 11 2	94,468 13 5	18,429 9 5	23,677 15 4	3,108 4 1	7,617 4 5	1,057 5 10	1,645 14 3	.....	22,830 10 9	73,360 0 1	16,102 13 4
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	14,658 9 3†	40,284 10 2	54,943 3 5	17,263 0 0	2,579 0 0	.....	1,308 0 0	4,225 0 5	8,819 5 6	.....	7,550 8 10	42,063 14 9	12,579 4 8
IV. Collection from local road dues, &c.	16,114 14 4	34,140 11 6	50,255 9 10	2,595 0 0	.....	.....	3,960 0 0	.....	191 2 5	21,022 14 0	325 1 0	23,094 1 5	22,161 8 5
Grand Total ...	86,237 14 11	3,36,312 9	2,42,255 8	1,80,701 7	36,372 12 3	42,418 15 2	44,675 13 9	9,808 11 0	15,323 7 1	21,022 14 0	91,889 14 11	3,39,776 15 5	82,773 8 8

* Melidpoor Cantonment Fund has been included this year, hence the increase in the balance.

† Indore Residency School has been included this year, hence the increase in the balance.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

The following Tabular Statement exhibits the working of the schools in the Central India Agency. It is approximately correct. The returns for the schools in Cantonments and under the control of Political Officers are full and complete, but those of the schools in Native States do not give full statistics of the education supplied to their subjects:—

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.		EXPENDITURE DURING 1874-75.				SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1874-75.				Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Average daily attendance of pupils.		Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Govern-ment.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and sub- scriptions.	Fees from pupils.			
			Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.								
Agency and Cantonment Schools	9	1	10	753	Rs. a. p. 22,564 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3,144 5 2	Rs. a. p. 25,709 2 3	Rs. a. p. 8,127 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8,264 1 8	Rs. a. p. 2,154 0 4	Rs. a. p. 3,303 3 0	Rs. a. p. 22,448 11 0
	118	5	123	3239 57	Rs. a. p. 43,787 4 1	Rs. a. p. 4,730 4 7	Rs. a. p. 48,523 8 8	Rs. a. p. 1,025 13 10	Rs. a. p. 20,103 15 11	Rs. a. p. 1,192 7 8	Rs. a. p. 0 0 0	Rs. a. p. 22,112 5 5
Total	127	6	133	3692 57	Rs. a. p. 68,562 1 2	Rs. a. p. 7,880 0 0	Rs. a. p. 71,232 10 11	Rs. a. p. 9,153 13 10	Rs. a. p. 29,458 1 7	Rs. a. p. 3,646 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3,303 3 0	Rs. a. p. 44,801 0 5

2. The average daily attendance for the year under review was 3,992, a considerable increase in the number for the year 1873-74. This increase is partly accounted for by the inclusion of the District Schools of the Burwance State and the schools of Sillana and Seetamow in the return which were not before included. Apart from this, however, the increase in the attendance of pupils in the schools of Native States is marked.

3. In the Agency and Cantonment Schools there is a falling off in the daily numbers.

4. The Residency School has many young Chiefs and Thakoors, Rajpoots and Bhels.

On the 31st March 1875 there were 124 students on the rolls of the school against 137 at the end of the previous year. Of these 86 boys or nearly 70 per cent. are taught English, most of them learning Persian or Hindee besides. The first class consists of four students, all of whom entered it in October 1874, and will therefore hardly attain to the standard required for matriculation during the next year.

The school was visited and examined in September by Captain Jacobs, Inspector of Schools, and passed a fair examination.

5. The expenditure on education during the year shows an increase, the figures being for 1873-74 Rupees 69,339-12, and for 1874-75 Rupees 74,232-10-11. The increase for the year is considerably less than for 1873-74, the decrease being almost entirely confined to the head "One per cent. cess and grants made from local funds and Native States."

The Native States, however, pay all the charges for the schools maintained in their territories. No fees from pupils appear in their returns, and but a small sum as "grants-in-aid;" this will explain the discrepancy between the expenditure and income.

6. A new school has been established at Augur; it has proved a success, and the Political Agent, Western Malwa, speaks hopefully of it. The same officer reports very favorably of the school established at Rutlam. The interest taken in the cause of education by Mir Shabamut Ali, C.S.I., Superintendent of the State, has resulted in a handsome and convenient building, an efficient teaching staff, and a large attendance of pupils. The institution is a popular one with all classes, and there are separate departments for English and the vernacular languages.

Besides this institution there are 21 district schools and 14 aided private schools, the total number of pupils in which were 1,059 for the year under review.

7. Besides the college in the Lushkur at Gwalior, there are 93 district schools affording education to nearly 4,000 children in Maharaja Sindia's territories.

8. The Resident at Gwalior makes an urgent appeal for a grant from Government in aid of the Morar Cantonment School, which is suffering from a want of support, the voluntary contributions on which it depends not being sufficient for maintenance.

This school was originally established as a Christian school for the children of Eurasians, &c., but the number did not admit of its maintenance.

The cantonment of Morar has large local funds and a body of prosperous traders, and I think should not look to imperial aid for a school.

9. At Bhopal and Bairsia there are large and well attended schools.

10. At Nagode, Sohawul, and Kotec the schools are fairly attended.

11. The Dhar Durbar reported that on the 31st March 1875 the number of the schools and pupils was as follows :—

One English school with 50 pupils and 18 Vernacular schools with a total of 556 pupils.

12. In Jabooah there are 126 pupils receiving instruction in four schools.

13. In Ali Rajpooor there were 181 pupils in the schools.

14. The names of 153 boys were borne on the rolls of the Pergunnah Schools of Maunpooor, the attendance was irregular, the daily average showing only 103.

15. The State of Burwance has 11 schools for boys and 2 for girls, the average daily attendance at which is for the boys' schools 333, and for the girls' school 16. Unfortunately but very little interest is taken in these institutions by the leading men.

16. The Regimental School of the 1st Central India Horse at Goona is well attended and continues to prosper.

17. Returns have been received from 41 schools in Bundelcund, the average daily attendance in which is 1,117. The inspection which it is hoped to provide will increase the efficiency of these schools, which have hitherto been without that advantage.

18. The Raj Koomar College of Bundelcund was at the close of the year ready to be opened. The accommodation which had been provided was at any rate for a beginning ample and well suited to the object in view. The Political Agent had been in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, and the Principal of the Government College at Benares regarding the selection of a Superintendent, and the name of a gentleman in every way qualified for the post had been submitted. The want of such an institution in Bundelcund can scarcely be overstated, the Chiefs and Thakoors there have hitherto been conspicuous for their want of knowledge and education.

The college has been opened since the close of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

The budget allotment for the year, from imperial funds, amounted to Rupees 9,96,000, which was increased by Rupees 30,000 towards the close of the year. The expenditure against this grant of Rupees 10,26,000 was Rupees 9,79,708, showing a lapse of Rupees 46,292, which occurred chiefly under the head "Military," owing in a great measure to the unavoidable delay in commencing the works for which the extra grant was made.

Local funds and contributions from Native States, to the extent of Rupees 2,73,592, bring up the total outlay for the year to Rupees 12,53,300, the charge for establishment on this outlay being 24·5 per cent., or deducting the cost of establishment the charge for the latter amounts to more than 32 per cent. of the reduced total. This is, however, a slightly less proportion than that of last year.

MILITARY.

Encamping grounds.—The wells in the encamping grounds at Matgaon and Gotalgunje on the Banda and Saugor Road, and at Boralce and Soojlana on the Mhow and Neemuch Road, are now completed.

Mhow.—The wells in the European Infantry Lines have been deepened as opportunity offered, but they are still incomplete. The well intended to supply the artillery plunge-bath having given promise of a sufficiency of water, the bath itself has been commenced.

Temporary gun-sheds have been erected during the year.

The construction of a sixth barrack for the cavalry and infantry, and of the heavy battery barrack has been deferred, pending the settlement of the question as to the amount of accommodation still required for the Mhow garrison.

The family barrack cook-houses for the cavalry are now complete; but the plunge-bath was not commenced, as it was still uncertain which of two wells, conveniently situated for the purpose, would give an adequate supply of water for it.

Stone flooring has been laid down in the upper stories of one new, and of the three old, European Infantry barracks. The prayer-room has been opened for use. The European Infantry Hospital guard-room was finished before the end of last year. Little remained to be done to render the contagious diseases hospital fit for occupation. The European Infantry and Artillery Hospital Subordinates' quarters were not quite roofed in.

The second hospital for Native Infantry is now finished.

An estimate for Ordnance Subordinates' quarters having been disapproved of as of too expensive a nature, a project for altering a block of temporary married men's quarters in the European Infantry Lines to accommodate these men is now under consideration.

The store-room and the tank in the arsenal are both complete. A new rum godown has been built, and the old one was converted into a bakery during the year.

One ball-court for the European Infantry was completed, but the second will not be built at present. The flooring of the Cavalry Court was still unfinished.

The five earthen dams were constructed as usual across the Sartier river for the storage of water. Other minor works of utility were carried out, including the completion of a second armourer's shop and of a new magazine for the Native Infantry, the provision of stone flooring to the Staff Sergeant's quarters, European Infantry, and of a Corporal's room in the Cavalry canteen, and the excavation of a well in the Commissariat Lines. Some more trees were planted at the sides of several roads in the cantonments, and the local funds aided in keeping the roads and culverts in good order.

Indore.—The European Infantry Hospital Subordinates' quarters have been finished.

Mehidpoor.—Very little was done to the out-offices of the Native Infantry Hospital, chiefly owing to modifications rendered necessary in the plans and estimates, by the greater depth that had to be given to the foundations. The drainage of the lines was successfully carried out, and an armourer's shop and rifle range butts were in progress for the use of the Native Infantry.

Augur.—A magazine was commenced for the Central India Horse, and one for the Native Infantry was completed, the copper work excepted.

Sirdarpoor.—A rifle range was commenced for the men of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

Nagode.—Quarters for a Hospital Subordinate were completed during the year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Mhow.—The difficulty in selecting a suitable site for the new cemetery delayed the preparation of the project, which is now, however, only awaiting sanction.

Indore.—The Court-house was almost ready for occupation before the end of the year, but the railing round the compound had not been erected.

The Residency out-houses and the opium godown well were completed, and a verandah for the better protection of the opium from the weather during the process of weighing was added to the inner quadrangles of the godown, whilst the external space round the latter was metalled. A new well was sunk near the road to the city, chiefly for the benefit of the cattle which are penned in the neighbourhood.

Sutna.—Two blocks of buildings for the Agency Police, and some subsidiary buildings to the hospital, have been erected.

Nagode.—Additional accommodation was provided for the Post Office, and out-buildings were constructed for the mail-runners.

Nowgong.—A treasury guard-room was erected, and an additional verandah to the Political Agent's kutcherry was commenced.

Morar.—A bath-room was added to the Residency. The new Post Office was not commenced, because its position depended upon the site finally to be selected for the terminal station of the Sindia State Railway.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Agra and Bombay Road.—From the northern boundary of the Dholepoor State to Boreghur, on the borders of Khandeish, 458 miles of this road run through Central India. Its importance has much diminished since the opening of the railway between Khundwa and Jubbulpoor. It has been kept in fair order throughout.

The extra bridging required near Munniah, 25 miles south of Agra, has been provided. The toll receipts at the Chumbal river, near Rajghât, show a considerable decrease on those of the previous year, but still gave a net profit of over Rupees 10,000, or more than half the total receipts. The balance of the ferry and bridge fund now amounts to Rupees 68,480, which has to be equally divided between the Sindia and Dholepoor Durbars. It was intended that these accumulations should be utilized in the purchase of boats both for the bridge and ferry, together with a good bridge superstructure, since the hiring of boats has not proved altogether an economical plan. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was therefore to have been set aside for this purpose, when the Dholepoor State objected to this representing that its share could be more usefully devoted to the construction of feeder-roads near its capital. A division of Rupees 60,000 therefore will be made between the two States.

The total receipts of the ferry and trestle bridge across the Nerbudda at Khull Ghât, about 50 miles south of Indore, show an increase of over 30 per cent. over those of the previous year, but still the traffic is comparatively small. Though great difficulty is usually felt in obtaining labour in the sparsely inhabited tracts through which the southernmost portion of the road runs between Khull Ghât and Sindwah, it has been kept in fair order.

Indore and Khundwa Road.—The Holkar State Railway now runs more or less parallel to this road for a distance of about 57 miles, the portion between Mortukka and Choral having been opened in February last. Still judging from the toll receipts at Kherce Ghât Ferry on the Nerbudda, 40 miles both from Indore and Khundwa, the traffic appears to have increased during the year. The net profits of this ferry in 1874 very nearly equalled the total collections made in 1872, even though a greater expenditure has been incurred in maintenance in each of the years 1873 and 1874 than in 1872. In February and March last, however, the receipts seemed to show that the crossing of the Nerbudda by the railway has drawn to it the surplus road traffic. Between Choral and Indore, 21 miles, the traffic is now very heavy, and will continue to be so until the railway is completed.

The construction of the temporary railway bridge across the Nerbudda caused an unexpected afflux during some small freshets in the cold weather, and rendered it necessary to keep up the ferry from December

to March; though carts carrying the least damageable articles were able to cross the causeway and trestle bridge after the roadway of the former had been raised a foot or two.

The 80 miles of road between Khundwa and Indore has been maintained in good order, as well as the 10 miles branch connecting it with Mhow at Simrole.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—This is finished up to the Chumbal river in the 19th mile, where the construction of a bridge, 14 spans of 40 feet, has made good progress, the superstructure of most of the piers having been completed within a few feet of the girder bed plates. Beyond this, past the 21st mile, where the road to Dhar branches off, and up to the 33rd mile, the metalling was ready; but for the next 60 miles, running through Dhar, Rutlam, and Sillana territories to the southern boundary of the Jowra State, the road is still unmetalled, and only partially bridged, the small allotments granted having been expended at the Mhow end and in completing a few bridges and culverts, amongst which that spanning a tributary of the Chamla at Maknee is the most useful.

Dhar Road.—A road is now being constructed by the Durbar from Indore to the Chumbal at Ghatta Billode, which, with the branch from the 21st mile to Dhar, will complete the communication between these two capitals. The 12th mile of the Dhar branch road, which is being constructed wholly at the expense of that State, has made good progress during the year. The masonry works are well in hand, the earthwork is completed, excepting the approaches to the bridges, and the collection of metal has been started.

During the year the Indore and Neemuch roads were connected in Mhow by the completion of a link commenced last year.

Oojein and Augur Road.—Surveys have been made for a third class road between Oojein and Augur.

Dewas and Ashta Road.—This is the first metalled link between the Agra and Bombay Road at Dewas and the city of Bhopal. Only the first seven or eight miles were started during the year, and good progress has been made.

Jhansie and Sipri Road.—Between Jhansie and the Sindh river, a distance of 42 miles, the road is bridged, one or two streams excepted, but only partly metalled. The additional bridging required, and the metal on the last 18½ miles into Sipri, have been completed during the year, there being more traffic on this than on the other portion.

Jhansie and Calpee Road.—The portion between Jhansie and Ingoi, 50 miles, is in very fair order. The Umra bridge has been finished.

Gwalior and Etawah Road.—The survey for the reconstruction of the first 46 miles from Gwalior, was undertaken, whilst the remaining 14 miles between Bhind and the Chumbal at Burrai were being remodelled. The latter portion was first taken in hand, as offering the greatest obstruction to traffic, and because the road between the Chumbal and Etawah has been completed for some time.

Gwalior and Jhansie Road.—The large amount of local traffic on the first 9 miles of this road will necessitate an increase in the width of

metalling for the future. The shallower parts of the Sindh river in the 34th mile have been metalled, and a pile bridge during the cold weather was erected. New boats were constructed for the ferry, which was managed departmentally this year. The transfer of that portion passing through the Duttia State was rendered advisable, as it was fast falling into a state of disrepair, to secure it from which the State, though it formerly maintained it at its own cost, agreed to make it over to be repaired by the Department Public Works. These 20 miles, therefore, are not just now in such a good condition as might be wished, but the last section lying in British territory is in good order. With the exception of the Sindh, all the rivers and streamlets on this road, 65 miles in length, are bridged.

Jhansie and Nowgong Road.—The 63 miles between Jhansie and Nowgong were kept in good order. A trestle bridge was thrown across the Betwa, in the 8th mile, for the dry weather traffic, the ramps of approach were improved, and a small iron mail boat proved very useful, whenever floods showed that the larger ordinary ferry boats were too unwieldy to cross as was frequently the case. The ferry was managed departmentally.

The bridges over the main and third escape channels of the Burwa Sagar Lake were opened for traffic, and that over the second escape has made fair progress, whilst a weir was also constructed for the overflow from the lake.

The approaches to the Sooknai bridge, 9 spans of 50 feet, have been completed and protected by a railing.

The foundation wells of the Korar bridge, 3 spans of 40 feet, were placed in position, and the steining of some of them was sunk to depths of from 6 to 16 feet. Work was somewhat delayed, however, by the necessity of substituting wells for solid foundations in the west abutment and wings, as the depth of sand was found to be greater than the preliminary borings had indicated.

The pile bridge and ferry across the Dessan river were maintained as usual, but a small mail boat is still required.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—The first 30 miles have been metalled and bridged, and for the next 13 miles up to the Kane river, collection of metal was in progress. This year for the first time trestle bridges were thrown over the two dry-weather channels of the Kane river, which is here about 1,700 feet wide. Beyond the Kane, the Lower Punnah Ghât had been opened for traffic a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; but the paucity of funds available, combined with the scarcity of water near the summit of the pass, to a certain extent delayed progress in the construction of the next $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the head of the Upper Punnah Ghât. The earth-work, dry revetment walls and 8 out of the 25 culverts were in progress however.

From the crest of the pass to Punnah, another $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, only the embankment has been thrown up, and between Punnah and Burragaon, 12 miles, nothing more has been done yet, attention having been confined to the completion of the bridges on the last 14 miles nearest to Nagode. These are practically completed, together with 9 miles of the first coat of metalling.

The town of Nagode lies on the west (left) bank of the Amrun river, which is now being spanned by a bridge of 5 spans of 45 feet.

The abutment and two piers on the east side were completed almost up to the springing line, the foundations of the third pier had been laid, but only a commencement had been made in sinking the wells for the west abutment and pier. The work was delayed after the close of the year by an outbreak of cholera. A causeway has been constructed across the Sutna, the estimate for bridging this river not having yet been submitted. The 16 miles between Nagode and Sutna are metalled and bridged with the above-mentioned exceptions.

Sutna and Bela Road.—This road, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, will complete the metalled communication between the Sutna Railway Station and the city of Rewah, Bela, its present terminus, being situated on the Great Deccan Road, about 9 miles from Rewah. It is being constructed at the entire expense of the Rewah Durbar. Last year the earthwork and a few culverts were commenced as a measure of relief during the scarcity in Bundelund. This year the earth-work has been completed, excepting the approaches to the bridges; and the masonry work all along the line, including a causeway across the Tonse river, is making fair progress: 16 out of 41 culverts and bridges are now, as well as a bungalow at Rampore, practically completed.

Sutna Bazaar Road.—This road, about half a mile in length, running from the north level crossing at the Sutna station parallel with the railway to the bazaar, had to be remodelled. The work is almost complete.

Banda and Saugor Road.—The first section of this road from Banda to Srinagar is under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. From Imleca, near Srinagar, to Ungoor, 17 miles beyond Chutterpoor, the road is bridged and metalled, excepting the Oormul which has a causeway; but as regards the last 25 miles from Ungoor to the southern limits of the Central India Agency near Heerapoor, want of funds has necessitated further delay in the completion of the work.

Nowgong and Srinagar Road.—This section of road is now virtually complete, the last 5 miles, 16th to 20th, having received the second coat of metalling. This opens communication between Nowgong and the Banda and Saugor Road at Imleca, a short distance south of Srinagar.

Nagode and Kalinjar Road.—The completion of this road, 35 miles long, is still in abeyance, but it has been maintained as a fair-weather road.

Branch Roads.—In addition to the lines of communication mentioned above, several small links about Morar and Gwalior have been maintained in good order. At Indore a road, about one-quarter of a mile long, was constructed from local funds through the cowherds' quarter.

Mhow.—The new staging bungalow was very nearly completed.

(Sd.) W. S. TREVOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Chief Engineer for Central India.

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

Account of appropriation for Public Works, Imperial, for the year 1874-75.

Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	1,58,000	1,53,000	1,20,438
Civil Buildings	40,000	35,000	31,752
Communications	1,96,000	2,05,200	2,24,108
	3,94,000	4,23,200	3,76,298
REPAIRS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	70,000	75,000	77,604
Civil Buildings	20,000	14,800	15,623
Communications	2,34,000	2,34,000	2,27,652
	3,24,000	3,23,800	3,20,879
Establishment (Ordinary)	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,71,309
Tools and Plant "	8,000	9,000	9,266
Profit and Loss " ... ..	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	9,96,000	10,26,000	9,77,752
Addition in Grant during the year	30,000	.....	.....
Increase to Stock ... ..	.....	.....	1,956
Public Works Proper	10,26,000	10,26,000	9,79,708

APPENDIX II.

PART I.—contd.

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure only.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	1,58,000	1,53,000	1,20,438
Repairs	70,000	75,000	77,604
Establishment	85,738	93,253	77,069
Tools and Plant	2,540	3,108	2,632
	3,16,278	3,54,361	2,77,743
Increase of Stock ... ..	.....	.....	+ 3,477
	3,16,278	3,54,361	2,81,220
OTHER SERVICES.			
Civil Buildings ... { Original Works	40,000	35,000	31,752
Repairs	20,000	14,800	15,623
Communications ... { Original Works	1,96,000	2,05,200	2,24,108
Repairs	2,34,000	2,34,000	2,27,652
Establishment	1,84,262	1,76,747	1,94,240
Tools and Plant	5,460	5,892	6,634
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	6,79,722	6,71,639	7,00,009
Decrease of Stock ... ..	.....	.....	— 1,521
	6,79,722	6,71,639	6,98,488
Additions in grant during the year	9,96,000	10,26,000	9,79,708
Total Ordinary Expenditure	30,000	.....	.....
	10,26,000	10,26,000	9,79,708

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Controller, P. W. Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

FORM No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1874-75, to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of } Mhow European troops. } Indore	66,504 5,871	15,908 ...	82,412 5,871	72,375	15,908	88,283
Buildings for the accommodation of } Mhow Native troops. } Mehidpoor } Augur	2,102 311 1,054	... 3,550 ...	2,102 3,891 1,054			
Compensation or rent } Mhow for quarters. } Indore ... ..	... ...	1,421 110	1,421 110	3,497	3,550	7,047
Rent of buildings for accommodation of } Mhow troops. }	...	885	885	...	1,531	1,531
Ordnance buildings	4,509	...	4,509	...	885	885
Commissariat buildings	8,252	...	8,252	4,509	...	4,509
Works of fortifications ... ..	...	...	...	8,252	...	8,252
General cantonment works and roads ... ..	...	9,915	9,915	...	...	...
Staff buildings ... ..	...	2,879	2,879	...	9,915	9,915
Encamping grounds	1,140	...	1,140	...	2,879	2,879
Minor works and repairs... ..	30,665	40,464	77,129	1,140	...	1,140
				30,665	40,464	77,129
TOTAL MILITARY ... ..	...	...	...	1,20,439	81,132	2,01,570
Deduct Contribution ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,523	3,523
Net Military ... ..	...	...	...	1,20,439	77,604	1,98,042
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the administration of law } Court-houses and justice. } Police buildings } Jails	17,370 2,652 ...	1,215 95 1,709	18,595 2,747 1,709	20,022	3,019	23,141
Buildings for the Revenue Department. } Telegraph buildings } Postal } Opium ... ..	... ... 219	1,655 1,885 49	1,655 1,885 297			
Ecclesiastical ... { Churches, &c. } Burial-grounds ... ..	... ...	610 230	610 230	219	3,559	3,837
Other public buildings. { Residencies... .. } Political Agencies } Public Works buildings and Offices } Charitable institutions.	2,294	4,430 964 2,775 31	6,724 964 2,775 31	...	840	840
Minor works	13,679	...	13,679	2,294	8,200	10,494
				13,679	...	13,679
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ... ..	...	...	...	30,243	15,648	45,891
Deduct Contribution ... ..	...	...	...	4,191	25	4,216
Net Civil Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	31,752	15,623	47,375

APPENDIX III.—(concluded.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch Road	Rs. 40,304	Rs. 10,964	Rs. 51,268	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chumbal Bridge in Dhar State	62,141	...	62,141	92,445	10,964	1,03,409
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road	18,138	...	18,138	18,138	...	18,138
Opium Road ... ..	...	1,459	1,459	...	1,459	1,459
Indore and Schore Road ... ..	...	1,801	1,801	...	1,801	1,801
Indore, Mhow and Khundwa Road	3,251	66,633	69,884	3,251	66,633	69,884
Dewas and Ashta Road	24,487	...	24,487	24,487	...	24,487
Dewas and Oojein Road	751	4,327	5,078	751	4,327	5,078
Agra and Bombay Road ... ..	...	1,54,772	1,54,772	...	...	...
Additional waterway in 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th miles	14,003	...	14,003	...	...	...
Extending Parbutty Causeway	241	...	241	...	...	...
Billowlee Nulla culvert in 25th and 26th miles	2,814	...	2,814	...	...	...
Bridge over nulla below Mhow Fort	489	...	489	...	...	...
Karun River causeway in 41st mile	2,948	...	2,948	20,495	1,54,772	1,75,267
Fort, Phoolbagh and Red Roads ... ..	...	1,041	1,041	...	1,041	1,041
Agra and Morar loop line ... ..	...	6,435	6,435	...	6,435	6,435
Sipri and Morar loop line ... ..	...	363	363	...	363	363
Gwalior and Etawah (or Bhind) Road	7,678	26	7,704	7,678	26	7,704
Jhansie and (Calpee) Cawnpoor Road ... ..	...	2,326	2,326	...	2,326	2,326
Sipri and Jhansie Road	5,846	1,887	7,733	5,846	1,887	7,733
Gwalior and Jhansie Road	2,898	7,114	10,012	...	...	...
Morar River Bridge	80	...	80	2,978	7,114	10,092
Jhansie to Nowgong, Nagode and Sutna, thence to Jubbulpore in Central Provinces	38,160	125,228	63,388	...	...	...
Sooknai River Bridge	846	...	846	...	...	...
Soonwaree Nulla Bridge	998	...	998	...	...	...
Korar	17,781	...	17,781	...	...	...
Bridges and culverts in the last 14 miles of 4th section.	26,444	...	26,444	...	...	...
Three bridges over escape of Burwa Sagar Lake	12,202	...	12,202	...	...	...
Amrun River Bridge	30,079	...	30,079	1,26,510	25,228	1,51,738
Banda and Saugor Road	3,262	11,324	14,586	...	...	...
Oormul River Causeway	1,293	...	1,293	4,560	11,324	15,884
Sutna and Bela Road	36,645	...	36,645	36,645	...	36,645
Nowgong and Srinagar loop line	4,014	1,251	5,265	4,014	1,251	5,265
Nagode and Kalinjar Road ... ..	...	1,021	1,021	...	1,021	1,021
Other roads	410	794	1,204	410	794	1,204
Minor works and repairs	21,179	1,709	22,888	21,179	1,709	22,888
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ... ..	...	...	...	3,69,387	3,00,475	6,69,862
Deduct Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	1,45,279	72,823	2,18,102
Net Communications ... ..	...	...	...	2,24,108	2,27,652	4,51,760
Establishment (ordinary) ... ..	...	...	...	2,71,309	...	2,71,309
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	...	9,266	...	9,266
Profit and Loss ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ... ..	...	...	...	6,56,873	3,20,879	9,77,752

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Controller, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1874-75.

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.						
General Cantonment works and roads ...	...	3,424	3,424	...	3,424	3,424
Encamping grounds ...	...	104	104	...	104	104
TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	...	...	3,528	3,528
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Telegraph buildings ...	...	25	25	...	...	...
Opium do. ...	3,215	...	3,215	...	...	...
Residences ...	1,246	...	1,246	...	...	...
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ...	...	...	...	3,215	25	3,270
				1,246	...	1,246
				4,491	25	4,516
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch Road ...	40,000	...	40,000	40,000	...	40,000
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road ...	18,916	...	18,916	18,916	...	18,916
Oojein and Augur Road ...	425	...	425	425	...	425
Opium Road ...	...	1,459	1,459	...	1,459	1,459
Indore and Khundwa Road ...	139	27,914	28,053	139	27,914	28,053
Dewas and Ashta Road ...	24,487	...	24,487	24,487	...	24,487
Dewas and Oojein Road ...	761	4,295	5,046	761	4,295	5,046
Nelgunga Road ...	68	...	68	68	...	68
Agra and Bombay Road ...	3,761	37,301	41,065	3,761	37,301	41,065
Gwalior and Etawah (or Bhind) Road ...	7,799	...	7,799	7,799	...	7,799
Sipri and Jhansie Road ...	5,846	...	5,846	5,846	...	5,846
Gwalior and Jhansie Road ...	2,986	...	2,986	2,986	...	2,986
Jhansie and Nowgong Road ...	217	1,854	2,071	217	1,854	2,071
Sutna and Bela Road ...	36,645	...	36,645	36,645	...	36,645
Road from Bela Road to Sutna Railway Station ...	823	...	823	823	...	823
Other Roads ...	2,403	...	2,403	2,403	...	2,403
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ...	...	...	...	1,45,279	72,823	2,18,102
Establishment ...	...	...	...	35,500	...	35,500
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	8,064	3,882	11,946
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...	...	...	...	1,93,334	80,258	2,73,592

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Controller, P. W. Accounts, Central India.

REVIEW BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA ON THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION, 1874-75.

THE Officiating Secretary to the Central India Administration and Chief Engineer in Central India, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., has given a clear statement of the works which have engaged attention during the past year.

The funds at disposal were Rupees 12,96,592, of which Rupees 10,26,000 were Imperial, and Rupees 2,73,592 contribution from Native States and local funds.

The expenditure fell short by Rupees 46,292 of the assets due to causes beyond control.

The cost of establishment is somewhat less than last year, but constituted as the department is, this is a matter not within the regulation of any administration. The Government of India is compelled to appoint and employ officers at their disposal without reference to their grading.

MILITARY WORKS.

How.—The water-supply, always a matter of anxiety, has occupied attention. Wells have been deepened, but the difficulty has not been removed, and the question requires consideration of funds.

The works which have been completed, and those which are in hand, are detailed by the Chief Engineer.

The wants of the cantonments of Mehidpoor, Augur, Sirdarpoor, and Nagode have been supplied.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

How.—Indore, Sutna, Nagode, Nowgong have received attention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Details are given of the construction and repairs of some 1,300 miles of roads. It is not necessary to recapitulate what has been stated, but I would draw special attention to the Nowgong and Sutna road. There is scarcely one in India of more importance. It will put the cantonment of Nowgong in direct communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Sutna, 100 miles. It will open Bundelcund to traffic; hitherto the passage of the ghâts between Punnah and the Kane river has only been practicable for bullocks. The steepness of the ascent made it difficult for laden camels. Over the lower ghât, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, an excellent road has been completed, the steepest gradient being 1 in 25. The works on the upper ghât, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, only lag for want of funds. The surveys and construction of this ghât road have been discussed for years; the importance to the province of Bundelcund cannot be overstated in a military or commercial view.

The progress made by the Executive Engineer, Mr. White, is deserving of praise; he has shown skill and ability. It is hoped that during the current year funds may be at disposal to complete the ghât

passage, and so open communication through the heart of Bundelcund to the Agra and Bombay road at Seepree.

The Dewas and Ashta road, through Gwalior and Bhopal territory, will be a valuable feeder to the railway at Indore and Oojein.

The Augur link to Oojein (a third class road) will also be valuable a feeder, and place the garrisons of Augur and Mehidpoor within railway reach.

The road connecting Rewah with Sutna, East Indian Railway, is well advanced, and already great traffic passes along it.

In March last Colonel Cadell, R.E., who had held the control of the public works in Central India for several years with ability, which has been repeatedly acknowledged by myself and predecessor, was promoted to officiate in a higher appointment in the North-Western Provinces, and has been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.

H. D. DAILY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1. Indore ...	7,112 2 3	1,379 11 6	8,491 13 9	
2. Gwalior Agency ...	2,475 0 0	.....	2,475 0 0	
3. Bhopal Agency ...	.....	9,629 0 0	9,629 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency ...	2,478 0 0	272 11 9	2,750 11 9	
5. Bheel Agency ...	323 0 0	200 0 0	523 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ...	555 2 0	1,481 6 4	2,039 8 4	
7. Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund) ...	.....	160 5 6	160 5 6	
8. Baghelkund Agency ...	.....	.....	... ..
9. Bundelcund Agency ...	623 4 0	256 4 0	879 8 0	
10. Mhow Cantonment ...	.....	.....	.....
11. Morar Cantonment ...	.....	4,512 13 11	4,512 13 11	
12. Neemuch Cantonment ..	996 10 6	414 14 0	1,411 8 6	
13. Nowgong Cantonment ..	1,174 13 4	2,107 11 1	3,282 8 5	
14. Seepree Cantonment ...	.....	370 0 0	370 0 0	
15. Mehidpoor Cantonment..	.....	.....	2,687 3 7	
Total ...	15,738 0 1	20,787 14 1	39,213 1 9	

CHAPTER VIII.

POST OFFICES.

Two attempts to rob the mails are reported. One of these was on the runners' line between Indore and Neemuch, and failed, it is said, owing to the presence of the escort, but the Political Agent for Western Malwa doubts the accuracy of the account given.

The other attack was made on the 11th of January in Gwalior territory, and property to the value of Rupees 932-4-9 was carried off; the case is still under investigation.

A runner was murdered in Bhopal territory, and several cases of attempted robbery of the mails were reported to the authorities; no letter or parcel was lost.

2. The total cash receipts reported from the Post Offices under the Central India Agency amount to Rupees 1,02,051-8, and disbursements to Rupees 1,04,725-15.

3. The record of issue and despatch of covers has been discontinued by the Postal Department, but the returns inserted have been furnished by the Department.

In the Baghelkund Agency the number of letters, &c., for despatch were 150,575, and for issue 128,266.

The number for issue in the Bundelcund Agency was 147,148.

4. The average rate of conveyance of the mails was by mail-cart, eight miles an hour, and by runners, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour.

5. In the Indore Division there are now only 35 miles of mail-cart line, this is due to the advance of the Holkar State Railway. A mail-cart was started between Indore and Mhow (14 miles), but the mails being carried by contract, and only the rate for a runner's line being sanctioned by Government, the mail-cart had to be abandoned.

The advance of the railway works beyond Indore has brought about changes in the mail lines.

6. Two Post Offices have been opened at divisional centres of the railway.

Two runners' lines from Neemuch to Jhalrapatun and Sirdarpoor to Dohud were closed.

Arrangements were made by the postal authorities for transporting the mails across rivers and nullahs in the Indore Division where they are very numerous, and when in flood are formidable obstacles: these arrangements were somewhat defective.

On the important line of communication between Indore and Neemuch, a high flood in the Chumbal delayed the mail for six days on one occasion.

A horse dāk has been substituted for the runners' line for the conveyance of the mails between Gwalior and Jhansie.

7. The following Statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of staging bungalows under the Central India Agency :—

Staging Bungalow receipts and expenditure during 1874-75 in Central India.

	Receipts.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.			Total.
			Establishment	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Under Public Works Department ...	3,940 0 6	.....	3,437 12 11	229 12 8	1,874 4 3	5,541 13 10
Under the Political Agency...	48 0 0	3,988 0 6	192 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0	210 0 0
TOTAL ...	.....	3,988 0 6	3,629 12 11	247 12 8	1,874 4 3	5,751 13 10

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The annexed Statement gives the statistics of the Government Telegraphs in Central India :—

LENGTH OF LINE.		MILES OF		Number of Offices.	COLLECTIONS.	
From	To	Line.	Wire.		Offices.	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Indore	...	.....	.....	1	Indore ...	19,181 4 0
Ditto	Neemuch	153'68	153'68	4	Rutlam ...	4,003 0 0
					Jowrah ...	1,725 0 0
					Mundisore	2,525 4 0
					Neemuch	2,342 14 0
Ditto	Agra	352'375	407'675	6	Shajapoor	720 0 0
					Beora ...	341 0 0
					Goona ...	572 8 0
					Gwalior...	3,535 8 0
					Morar ...	4,421 4 0
Ditto (Dewas)	Oojein	23'	23'	1	Dholepoor	532 0 0
Ditto	Mhow	.....	.....	1	Oojein ...	3,224 4 0
Ditto	Khundwa	86'5 1'	341'		Mhow ...	3,471 12 0
Total		616'555	928'355	13	Total	46,581 10 0

2. A new line along the Neemuch State Railway is to be constructed. The estimate for the section from Indore to Rutlam, including a branch from Futtehabad to Oojein, has been sanctioned.

3. An office was temporarily opened during the rains at Seepree to keep up the communication between Goona and Gwalior: this was necessary on account of the heavy rain and defective insulation on that section.

4. The collections at the 13 offices enumerated amount to Rupees 46,581-10, being a large increase on the year 1873-74, which was Rupees 34,774-4. The expenditure during the past year has been Rupees 46,634, the loss has therefore been Rupees 53. In some of the small offices, Beaura for instance, the excess of the expenditure over receipts was Rupees 1,307 in the year. In order to meet this deficiency His Highness the Nawab of Rajghur has agreed to contribute Rupees 30 monthly towards the maintenance of the office, and probably more will be forthcoming, for the feeling is everywhere strong against the closing of an office the convenience of which has once been felt.

5. The line along the Holkar State Railway has been completed to Indore, and the corresponding road lines have been dismantled.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency is shown in the following table:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.								
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.						
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.					
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>															
MHOW DIVISION	{ Mhow, Neemuch, Melhidpoor, Indore, Augur.				1	417	1	278	3	383	1 & Det.	1,022	4	2,463	
GWALIOR DISTRICT	1	357	4	455	2	1,122	2 & Det.	1,169	
SAUGOR DISTRICT	1	450	1	166	1	157	1 & Wing.	1,011	
Total					1	417	3	1,085	8	1,004	4 & Det.	2,301	7 & Dets.	4,613	
<i>Local Corps under Central India Agency.</i>															
Two Regiments, Central India Horse	2	985	...	...	...	...	1	915	
Bhopal Battalion	1	591	
Malwa Bheel Corps	2	1,536	
Total					...	...	2	985	...	...	...	...	9 & Dets.	6,179
GRAND TOTAL					1	417	5	2,070	8	1,004	4 & Det.	2,301	9 & Dets.		

The total strength of the force is—

1 Regiment European Cavalry	...	...	...	417
5 Regiments Native Cavalry	...	...	...	2,070
8 Batteries Artillery	...	...	...	1,004
4 Regiments and Detachment, European Infantry	...	...	...	2,301
9 Regiments and Detachment, Native Infantry	...	...	...	6,179
Total				11,971

2. *The Central India Horse* has been under the command of Major Martin, the Commandant, Colonel Watson, C.B., V.C., being on furlough. Both Corps maintain the efficiency for which they have always been famous.

3. *Bhopal Battalion*.—The average strength of the regiment for the year has been 937 men. The average number effective at headquarters has been 665, of which 112 have been on duty daily. Eighteen detachments numbering 541 men in all proceeded on command or escort duty.

The health of the regiment has been good: the average proportion of sick being 1.4 per cent. of the strength. Six deaths occurred during the year.

The conduct of the men was satisfactory, only three summary trials were held during the year.

The Battalion has been frequently exercised at skirmishing and out-post duty, and has gone through the usual parades and drills.

Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., inspected the regiment in October 1874, and expressed his satisfaction.

4. *Malwa Bheel Corps*.—The total strength of the regiment on the 31st March 1875 was 593 of all ranks made up of men of different castes as follows:—

Bheels	...	...	...	...	...	361
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	123
Bunjaras	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other castes	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total						593

The head-quarters of the regiment are at Sirdarpoor, and five permanent detachments aggregating 137 of all ranks are furnished. The general health of the regiment has been good: the number of admissions to hospital during the year was 346, the daily average of sick being 10.96 or nearly 1.33 per cent.

The present scale of pay was laid down when prices were much lower than now, and no doubt even with the benefits of fixed head-quarters there is not much to induce good men to enlist.

The regiment was armed during the year with the short Enfield rifles, and the new rifle range has been nearly completed by the labor of the men. The new weapon is liked by the Bheels, who give promise of becoming good marksmen.

The regiment was inspected in December by the Major-General Commanding Mhow Division, who expressed his satisfaction at the improvement he noticed.

The regimental school shows a fair average attendance, and the balance in the Savings Bank has been increased from Rupees 2,660 on the 31st March 1874, to Rupees 3,660-10 on 31st March 1875.

The conduct of the men has been good.

5. His Highness Maharaja Sindia had a camp of exercise for the training of his troops as in the previous season. The force assembled this year was made up as follows:—

Artillery	...	...	...	...	8 batteries.
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	2,000
Infantry	...	...	...	...	5,000

The attendance of His Highness at Baroda caused the camp to be broken up somewhat earlier than was intended.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary disputes.*

There has been abundant occupation for the Boundary Settlement Officer in Western Malwa. Lieutenant Hope, Third Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, was employed on deputation with His Highness Maharaja Sindia for a time, but 14 cases were disposed of by him, of these only two were appealed.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that 41 cases have been settled by Captain Dalrymple.

In the Bheel Agency eight disputes were settled, four of them of very old standing; there was no appeal. Captain Blowers completed the demarcation of the frontier between the Central India Agency and the Rewah Kanta (Bombay) districts. No appeals have been received.

SECTION II.—*Hospital and Dispensaries.*

2. The following Statement shows in an abstract form the working of hospital and dispensaries throughout the Agency :—

				1874-75.		
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries	...	...	...	44,018	268	3,029
Gwalior do.	...	...	...	9,763	38	2,161
Bhopal do.	...	...	...	13,750	85	5,552
Bundelcund and Baghelcund Dispensaries	...	...	...	5,172	106	28,061
Other Dispensaries—Mhow, Maunpoor, Bheel Agency, and Native States	...	...	...	41,751	305	598
Total				114,454	802	39,401

3. Returns have been received from 16 dispensaries in Native States which are not supervised by British Officers. From the hospital at Jowrah, which is good, no returns have been received. More than 27,000, or over two-thirds of the total number of vaccinations reported in the Agency, appear in the returns of the 30 Native States dispensaries of Bundelcund.

The Political Agent remarks on the difficulties which vaccination has to contend with in the prejudices and superstition of the people. Many of the Chiefs and Thakoors are striving to subdue these by submitting to vaccination themselves and bringing their children for the operation. In the Durbar which was held during my

tour, the vaccinator was allowed an honorable place, and during my visit many hundred children were treated. The Maharajas of Adjeyghnr and Bijawur were specially converts to the saving power and freely advocated its use. The Maharaja of Punnah has been in this question as in others, which are beneficial, prominent in help. The Ranee of Chutterpoor also invited the vaccinator to vaccinate the infant Maharaja. Dr. Stratton has good ground for congratulation in the result of his influence. He states that the cost for vaccination in Bundeleund has been, as far as returns have been received, Rupees 8,241.

4. His Highness Maharaja Sindia has given a fine building to which the Lushkur Dispensary has been removed. It is distant from the city, but probably a branch dispensary may be opened in the Lushkur itself.

5. The Goona Dispensary has been valuable to the people, 1,229 patients were treated during the year. The buildings are inadequate to the wants of the district, and improvements are necessary. Application has been made to the Gwalior Durbar for the necessary funds.

6. Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Malwa Dispensaries, supplies a valuable narrative of proceedings in the dispensaries which have the benefit of his rare energy and vast experience. In the Indore charitable hospital alone Dr. Beaumont during the year has treated nearly 10,000 out-patients, and the daily average of in-patients has been 61.86. His success as an oculist has made this institution famous throughout the breadth of Central India. There is also a Leper Hospital attached in which that disease is treated with happy results. The Raja of Dhar, seeing Dr. Beaumont's earnest interest in relieving suffering, founded the Leper Hospital. The Chiefs of Gwalior and Indore in like manner liberally contribute to the support of these institutions. In Malwa alone upwards of 50,000 people present themselves for treatment. Sindia and Holkar are alike liberal in these matters, and never turn aside from any application which I have occasion to make in support of hospitals. Holkar readily gives Dr. Beaumont all countenance in diffusing vaccination, and desires to build for the city of Indore a large hospital, and place it under Dr. Beaumont's supervision.

7. There is no room for doubt or suspicion in the working of dispensaries, and their civilizing influence cannot be over-estimated. To them we owe much of the kindly feeling which undoubtedly exists personally towards British Officers in Native States. Wherever the influence of a dispensary, with its healing comforts is felt, we may be sure that our countrymen stand well with the people generally.

(Sd.) H. D. DALL, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr-Genl., Central India.

From—Residency Surgeon, Indore,
To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the returns of the Malwa charitable dispensaries for the year 1874, and have much satisfaction in bringing to your notice the large increase in the total number of patients treated during the year—43,760 against 36,939 in 1873—and this increase, too, in a year marked by the absence of any epidemic disease.

The percentage of the principal diseases is very much as usual, fevers still furnishing about 20 per cent. of the admissions. From the return of the Charitable Hospital, Indore, where fever cases formed 25 per cent. of the patients, it might be supposed that fever was more than ordinarily prevalent at Indore, but this is not so, as the returns of the city of Indore Dispensary shews only 16·7 per cent. of fever cases. The greater number of such cases coming to the Charitable Hospital being attracted there by the very successful treatment of the disease by the subcutaneous injection of quinine, which has become widely known, and so much appreciated that many of the patients would decline to be treated in any other way. Often parents bring children suffering from fever, and when it is proposed in consideration of their age, to give the child the ordinary quinine mixture, they refuse it, saying why don't you give it the injection which will cure it at once. By the way, quinine may be injected subcutaneously quite as safely in very young children as in grown up persons.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—This hospital, which is the largest in Central India, and possibly the largest of any except those in the Presidency towns, is in the station of Indore, and as it is under my immediate charge, I am glad to have to bring to your notice year by year its steadily increasing importance and usefulness. In the past year 9,409 sick were treated as out-door patients, an increase of 55 per cent. on the number of the previous year, and 1,029 as in-door patients, in these there was also an important increase in the number of cases of the more serious forms of disease, or injury requiring surgical operation, also in eye cases, specially cataract cases, requiring extraction for their relief.

Until this hospital became so established in the public estimation, many cases of curable disease must have died, and many dragged out a miserable existence of pain, suffering, or life long blindness, who are now relieved at this institution.

The progress of the hospital and the importance of the work done of late years will be seen from the return of the totals of major operations for the past two years.

Major Surgical operations.

1865 operations	11	1870 operations	44
1866 "	15	1871 "	48
1867 "	18	1872 "	61
1868 "	34	1873 "	115
1869 "	38	1874 "	172

The results of the operations of the year, as will be seen from the detailed return, were very successful, and I might easily have made them much more so by simply avoiding to operate in a few desperate cases which gave the greater number of the deaths, but I consider it my duty to operate in all cases if the patient wishes it, when there is a possibility of saving a life, which, if left alone, must necessarily be lost.

Phagedenic or sloughing ulcers, which formed so disagreeable a feature in the returns of the past few years, have been considerably less prevalent and not of quite so severe a type. During the year 151 cases were treated in this hospital, of these 12 cases were amputations.

but, as a rule, the patient would not agree to the operation being done while there was a fair chance of success; many of them preferring to die rather than lose a limb.

Of these amputation cases six died; all the deaths after amputation during the year occurring among them. Such cases spoil the returns of results of operations.

In the past year a much needed addition has been made to the hospital by the erection of a building for the out-patient department which, with the dispensing room, formerly occupied the large central ward of the main hospital building. This ward being now available for house patients, I have been able to put the sick into it, which were formerly kept in a temporary grass shed, since knocked down.

The new building consists of a male and female waiting-room, a dispensing room, and a prescribing room, which latter being well lighted serves also as an operating room. The building is so arranged that the patients are admitted separately from the waiting to the prescribing room, where their cases are enquired into, and a prescription given, which they take back to the waiting-room, hand the prescription through a window to the compounder in the dispensing room, and receive their medicines. This arrangement is especially valuable for women, as it prevents any pushing or scrambling for admission or medicines, or any contact with the male patients whatever.

These arrangements for their privacy and comfort will no doubt encourage them to come in greater numbers. The ordinary way of seeing the out-patients in a common waiting-room, and enquiring into their cases before a number of on-lookers and listeners, is, I think, most objectionable.

The Leper Hospital noticed in my last report in connection with the Charitable Hospital as being built, and endowed by funds supplied by the Maharaja of Dhar, was completed and opened for the reception of patients early in January. During the year 32 patients were admitted, of them two were in last stage of the disease and died within a month. Many of the cases were wandering beggars, who stayed a month or two, till they were rested, refreshed, and any troublesome sores healed, when they disappeared without asking leave.

As I was not able to procure gurjun oil till nearly the end of the year, the lepers were treated with a combination of arsenic, iodine and iodide of potassium, which I have used for many years, and under this treatment all the cases improved more or less, some so much so that they left considering themselves cured, though not quite so as the anaesthesia had not altogether disappeared.

As but little is generally known of leprosy, a short sketch of the disease will not be out of place here.

Leprosy has been known from the most remote ages, and although it has now almost disappeared from the more civilized parts of the world, it is still one of the most widely spread maladies which afflict the human race. Leprosy was known in Italy about the Christian era, after which it increased and spread so extensively that from the eighth till the twelfth century it was very prevalent throughout Europe generally, the

British Island not escaping. After this period it gradually declined till in the fifteenth century it had become very rare, and it has now altogether disappeared from Europe, with the exception of Norway, where in certain localities it is still of frequent occurrence.

Judging from the number of leper hospitals which were in Europe and the numerous laws regulating the conduct of lepers, the disease must have been quite as prevalent there in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as it is in India now. It seems to have attracted much public attention. In all States there were many laws and regulations about lepers, securing to them certain immunities and privileges for sake of which long after the disappearance of the malady there were many persons glad to call themselves lepers.

The Knights of Saint Lazarus were devoted to the cure of leprosy, many suffered from it, and their Grand Master was usually a leper. The disappearance of leprosy from Europe is usually attributed to improved hygiene and improved conditions of life generally—agencies which have not yet begun to operate on the mass of the people in India, where there is no evidence that the disease is at all declining. Probably 1 per 1,000 of the people are afflicted with it, which gives a total of 150,000 to 200,000 lepers.

The existence and spread of leprosy have been attributed to three principal causes—contagion, inheritance, and spontaneous origin.

Contagion, though at one time usually believed in as a cause, has not stood the test of stricter enquiry, and is now discarded by the profession.

Hereditary transmission is generally believed in as a cause by which the disease is perpetuated, and it is a probable cause, but it is very difficult to prove that it is so, as but few of the descendants of lepers suffer from the disease, and these have been exposed to the same conditions of life and residence which may have produced the disease in the parents. Further it may be argued that inheritance cannot have an important agency in the production of leprosy—

1st.—Because the mortality among lepers is much greater than healthy persons.

2nd.—Very few leper women are married, or, if so, they are discarded by their husbands.

3rd.—A very large number of male lepers live single lives, or, if not doing so, they have fewer children than ordinary.

So from all these considerations it is evident that if leprosy had been to any considerable extent dependent on inheritance for its existence, it must have died out long ago.

Spontaneous origin must therefore be the most important factor in the propagation of the disease.

What favors the spontaneous origin of leprosy? Locality undoubtedly has great influence, as the disease is very much more prevalent in some localities than others. This, too, when there is no marked difference in climate, local circumstances, or in the race or habits of the people.

At present leprosy attains its greatest prevalence in the tropics, and most so in islands or low-lying districts near the sea. It is difficult to say whether, or how much, leprosy is influenced by climate, for although now most prevalent in tropical climates, it was not always so; and even now it is of frequent occurrence in the cold climate of Canada and Norway, moist climates, as of the Malay Archipelago, where it is very prevalent, have been blamed as favoring its occurrence; but it is now of quite if not more than the average prevalence in the high exceptionally dry tableland of Malwa, where the rainfall averages 30 inches, and there is little or no rain for eight months in the year.

Bad, insufficient, or improper food, and unfavorable sanitary conditions, are believed to favor the occurrence of leprosy. They probably only do so as much as any other agents which induce cachexia, favor the development of constitutional affections. But it is not alone the poor and ill-fed who suffer. Leprosy is of frequent occurrence amongst the rich and well cared for; nor is an impaired state of health necessary for its development; cases constantly come under observation where the disease occurs in stout, strong, healthy young men, who, were it not for the presence of the early symptoms of leprosy, would be pronounced in perfect health.

Leprosy may be described as a cachexy or depraved constitutional state, probably dependent on perverted nutrition, in which there is some altered condition of the blood, which manifests itself in the deposit of a plastic matter in the superficial nerve trunks, cutaneous nerves, and cutaneous structures generally. This plastic matter, by its pressure, produces atrophy of the proper nerve tissue, and as the nerves are most important agents in determining and regulating the nutrition of the tissues, the parts whose nervous supply has been cut off suffer and shew this usually first in more or less complete loss of sensibility followed by atrophy, as is often seen in the hands, which become wasted, till they are little but skin and bone, fingers contracted and claw-like; in other cases the bones of the fingers and toes undergo absorption and almost disappear, reducing them to little knobs, or they are cut off altogether by a combined action of atrophy and ulceration.

The nutrition of the body generally suffers more or less, emaciation occurs, vesications form, which run on into obstinate ulcers and exhaust the patient, who usually dies from a combination of causes—impaired nutrition, exhaustion from discharges of ulcers, and too often exposure and want. In some cases there is a more abundant deposit of the peculiar plastic effusion in and under the skin, thickening it and forming small tumours or tubercles (tubercular leprosy)—here the symptoms of the disease are more aggravated and severe. In these cases the very look of the leper is characteristic, the face is swollen and livid, nose sunken, hair fallen from face, eyebrows and eyelids, giving the eyes a staring look, the eyebrows swollen overhang the eyes, producing the expression not inaptly termed leonine; the fingers and toes in this form of the disease are most frequently stiffened, clubbed and shortened, often removed altogether; so that in advanced cases the patient can scarcely walk and is quite unable to feed himself. In all the affected parts there is more or less anaesthesia, when the disease is of long standing there is usually complete loss of sensation as high up as the elbows and knees, sometimes

higher, often on considerable portions of the trunk as well, so complete may the anaesthesia be, that lepers not unfrequently burn their feet, legs, or hands at the fire, cooking or warming themselves, and remain unaware of having done so till they see the parts are blistered.

Of the probability of life in leprosy it is difficult to give an opinion, but it would seem that in non-tubercular cases it is very considerable, possibly if the leper is in comfortable circumstances, and well cared for, it would not be much less than the average, but the case is quite different in those who, as most lepers in this country, have to work to earn their bread; in them leprosy, as it unfits them for work, entails great misery, want of food and clothing, and privation of every sort, often even of the society of their family and relations. In this class of cases the average duration of life is not probably greater than five or six years. As to the treatment of leprosy no doubt there are several remedies, which improve the condition of the patient very much, and in the earlier stages cause the disappearance of the manifestations of the disease, and by the continued use of which it is very probable their re-appearance may be prevented. But that more than this can be hoped for at present is very problematical.

In connection with the charitable hospital, I must not omit to acknowledge the valuable services of my Assistant, Mr. Gunput Sing, to whose able assistance the success of the hospital is largely indebted.

The city of Indore dispensary still heads the list as having the largest number of patients, and being in the centre of a large city, they would be still more numerous were the accommodation better. The old dwelling house used as a dispensary being very inconvenient indeed, for some times since the number of patients has become so large, there is often not standing room in the premises for them all, I lately brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja the urgent want of a more commodious building for the dispensary, when he most liberally undertook to build a new dispensary and has sanctioned the expenditure of Rupees 10,000 for this purpose, and as soon as a suitable site has been found, the building will be commenced.

I should here I think bring to your notice the great improvements which have been made in the city of Indore within the last two years—well constructed drains have been made throughout the greater part of the city; the streets and roads levelled and properly metalled; an efficient staff of sweepers and carts are maintained for removal of all refuse.

The streets are well lighted by kerosine lamps, and in the dry season are kept watered; altogether its condition will compare not unfavorably with most cities under Native rule.

A new jail is being built on a suitable site outside the city, which will accommodate all the long term prisoners of the State.

The new jail will be constructed on the standard plan for British jails of the same size.

The jails in the city in which the prisoners are at present confined have been improved and made as comfortable as the original construction of the buildings will admit. The female prisoners have been removed into a large native two-storied house in the form of a quadrangle with a

central court-yard which affords them most ample accommodation ; they have the lower story as work and day-rooms and sleep above at night, so they are most comfortably lodged.

The internal economy of the jails, food and clothing of the prisoners, are now just the same as in the jails of British India : the prisoners are very healthy, not more than three per cent. of them are, as a rule, on the sick list.

Rutlam Dispensary.—Shows an increase compared with the previous year of 702 admissions ; the dispensary will, I have no doubt, under the present Native Doctor, Thakoor Deen, continue to increase in usefulness from year to year. He is intelligent, hard-working, and attentive to his duties ; during the year he performed 16 major operations successfully. When I visited the dispensary I found two cataract cases expecting me, on which I operated. Both cases recovered with excellent vision.

Rutlam is a pattern city for neatness and cleanliness ; the streets are wide and open, the greater part of them radiating from a central chowk ; they are kept in good repair and scrupulously clean ; the drainage of the town is good and the conservancy arrangement excellent ; nothing anywhere to offend the eye or the nose. The whole town is well lighted at night by kerosine lamps. The jail, containing about 74 prisoners, is very clean and comfortable ; the prisoners, unlike those of most Native States, are, if anything, almost too well cared for.

Dhar Dispensary.—Here the work has been carried on satisfactorily during the year : the Native Doctor being popular with all classes, the Maharaja has taken a liking to him, and wishes to take him over from the dispensary as his personal medical attendant, so that another will have to be found. When visiting the dispensary in January four cases of cataract presented themselves, on which I operated, and all turned out successful. The old house hitherto used for the dispensary being very inconvenient, His Highness the Maharaja, who is always ready to lend a helping hand to any benevolent institution, has built a new dispensary, a substantial building of two stories, the ground plan same as the new out-patients' dispensary at the charitable hospital, Indore, and the upper-storey forming a comfortable residence for the Native Doctor.

Oojein Dispensary.—Here the work is carried on fairly well by the Native Doctor, Wamun Rao, who is very much liked and respected by the people. The number of patients, 7,719 treated, is 684 more than in the previous year. To the city of Oojein I think should be given the palm of being the dirtiest city in Central India ; there is an utter want of any attempt at cleanliness or a conservancy on the part of the city authorities. The better off people remove what is offensive from their very doors, but filth and abominations of all sorts accumulate in vacant places, especially in ruined houses, of which many are scattered throughout the city.

Augor Dispensary.—Here the number of patients has been almost the same for years, but there has been of late much important work done by Dr. Keegan of the Central India Horse, who takes a great interest in the dispensary ; 127 of the more important cases were treated as in-patients, and of these 16 were the subjects of major operations.

Dewas Dispensary.—Here the work has been carried on in a fair ordinary sort of way—the Native Doctor not being very bright or enterprising. The town of Dewas sadly wants some concerted arrangements between its Chiefs for drainage and conservancy; many of the streets are almost impassable in the rains, dirty puddles everywhere, and the use of road metal appears to be unknown.

Vaccination.—During the year the seven vaccinators at the dispensary towns vaccinated 3,235 children, of which 2,757 or 85·25 per cent. of the cases were successful, this is an increase of a little more than 200 successful cases as compared with the previous year, and considering the difficulties the vaccinators have to contend with, is, I think, a fair season's work. Vaccination prospects are improving here, for His Highness Mahārāja Holkar has liberally placed Rupees.200 per month at my disposal to be expended in the employment of vaccinators to work in his territories.

This with the active support of his Minister will give vaccination a fair start. Nine vaccinators have been instructed and are now at work in the principal towns, and an inspector appointed who travels about, examines and reports on the vaccinators' work, and verifies their returns each month.

Vaccination being quite new in the Indore districts great difficulty has been experienced from the prejudices of the people, and it will take some time to habituate them to the idea of it.

The Mahratta settlers about Indore accept vaccination willingly; some of the more educated of them even bring their children to be vaccinated; the Borahs, too, gladly receive it.

But it is very different with the ordinary villagers, who regard it with suspicion and dislike, and cannot understand why any one should trouble themselves so much about their children except from some selfish or sinister motive. Many of them regard it as flying in the face of heaven to attempt to interfere with dispensations of the Goddess Seetla.

To assist in smoothing the way for vaccination, I have made out in the vernacular a short account of the discovery of vaccination, the origin of the lymph from the cow, and the immense benefits conferred by it, copies of this have been freely distributed as hand-bills. I am also having it printed of a size suitable for stitching into the ordinary school books, and I hope with your kind help to have it read as a regular lesson in all the village schools of Malwa. This should after some time make vaccination easy. For the children will have its benefits brought before them, and will become habituated to the idea of it at an early age; the great difficulty with the ordinary villagers is to get them to receive and act upon a new idea in any subject.

As the people generally have a great objection to the use of a lancet or cutting instrument of any kind, even a needle scarificator, I have had, with some improvements, copies made of Mather's vaccinating instrument, which works with a snap spring like a cupping scarificator, having instead of lancets three-toothed needles, half an inch apart, which can be accurately set with a screw, and makes instantaneously three

double lined scarification just so deep as to expose the true skin and not to draw blood.

As this instrument acts instantaneously there is so little pain that the child does not cry, and the parents are not frightened, which is an important point gained.

(Sd.) T. BEAUMONT,

*Residency Surgeon and Superintendent,
Malwa Dispensaries.*

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 21st April 1875.

From—COL. W. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, C.B., Offg. Resident at Gwalior,
To—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. D. DALY, C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for
Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Residency for the year 1874-75.

2. During the past year I am happy to state the most cordial relations have existed between the Maharaja and myself. I have on all occasions received hearty and prompt assistance from the Dewan, Colonel Gunput Rao Dada Sahab Khurkey. The Durbar Vakeel, Hukcem Absan Ali, has been most useful and zealous in the performance of his duties.

3. The rainfall for the year has been 56.6 inches. There was a severe hail-storm on the 15th February which in some places did much damage to the grain crops. There was no Mahawat or winter rain; but still the crops have on the whole been very good.

4. The experiments made with the *Eucalyptus Globulus* have shown that it will not thrive here. I carried on many experiments with it at Bhopal and elsewhere, and I am now convinced that it will not succeed in the plains. Even with protection from the hot winds it rarely survives the first hot season; if it does, it is only to succumb during the next.

5. The general health has been good. For some months small-pox was prevalent in the Lushkur and the neighbouring districts; but it was of a mild type. The troops in Morar have been very healthy.

6. The 26th Cameronians and the 34th Native Infantry have during the year been relieved by the 54th Regiment and 17th Native Infantry.

7. On the 18th April the Maharaja was taken ill when at Cawnpoor and went to Lucknow to consult Dr. Macbeth. That officer was permitted by Government to accompany His Highness to Gwalior. In June a large Durbar was held by the Maharaja to commemorate his recovery, and to publicly convey to Dr. Macbeth his appreciation of his skill, and his thanks for his kindness and attention. His Highness also expressed, in warm terms, his gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for having permitted Dr. Macbeth to attend him.

8. On the 22nd October last much excitement was caused by the apprehension of the supposed Nana. The Maharaja, directly he received information that the Nana was concealed in his capital, put himself at the head of a detachment of cavalry and personally apprehended him.

The prisoner was surrendered to the Durbar on the 21st January to answer to a charge of forgery.

There is no doubt the Maharaja was made the victim of a deep laid conspiracy on the part of certain persons in Gwalior.

9. On the 15th February the Maharaja married the daughter of Bapoo Saheb Jadov, a relation of his own—Bapoo Saheb Jadov's aunt having married the Maharaja's father. The young lady, who is about 15 years of age, had, however, been adopted by a family in Gwalior.

The marriage took place at the Camp of Exercise at Parsun: the marriage festivities were marred by a severe storm which blew down every tent in camp (compelling the Maharaja and others to take shelter in the little Fort of Parsun) and doing much damage.

10. On the 18th February the Maharaja, accompanied by his wives and about 300 followers, left Parsun for Baroda, His Highness having been appointed a Member of the Baroda Commission.

11. It having been decided that the Railway to Agra is to be broad gauge, the line is now being marked out. The site of the terminus was settled last December, when the Governor-General's Agent was here.

During the year this Durbar has paid seventy-five lakhs on account of the Neemuch Railway.

12. The Durbar has been using its utmost endeavours to put down the gangs of dacoits which infest not only its own territory, but also the neighbouring districts of Jhausi, Jaloun, Bundeledund, &c. During the past few weeks 18 noted dacoits have been brought to justice: some few still remain at large; heavy rewards having been offered for their apprehension, it is to be hoped they will soon be captured.

13. The arrangement entered into with the Durbar for the apprehension of thieves escaping from Morar has worked admirably.

A gang of thieves took advantage of the arrival of the 54th Regiment to enter cantonments and commit many burglaries. The whole gang, with the exception of one man, has been captured.

14. The numerous brothels in the villages around cantonments have always been a source of annoyance to the military authorities. I have induced the Durbar to suppress all of them within three miles of Morar. The result has been very satisfactory.

15. The construction of the Maharaja's new Palace is progressing rapidly. The Durbar room, which is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and about 40 feet high, is nearly finished. It is to be lighted at night by three chandeliers, the centre one to hold 240 candles, the others 120 candles each.

As His Highness desired to occupy some of the rooms on his return from Baroda, they have been papered and completed.

The whole has been designed and carried out by Major Michael Filose, His Highness' Director-General of Public Works, who deserves great credit both for design and execution.

16. The Maharaja had several sham fights, &c., whilst General Daly was encamped at Gwalior in December last. There were generally three batteries of artillery (one of horse and two light field artillery), 800 cavalry, and about 1,600 infantry employed. The troops manœuvred

remarkably well. His Highness himself took command of the attacking force.

17. In November the Maharaja visited Cawnpoor and Allahabad. He then went *via* Khundwa to Burwaie where he met the Maharaja Holkar, and they visited the temple of Oonkar together.

18. The settlement of the Malwa and Esaghur districts for 25 years has been completed by the Durbar.

19. *Military*.—The Maharaja had the following troops assembled for a Camp of Exercise at Parsun :—

Artillery ...	...	...	8 batteries.
Cavalry ...	...	...	2,000 sowars.
Infantry ...	...	...	5,000 men.

The camp was to have lasted about three or four weeks; but owing to His Highness having to go to Baroda, it was broken up on the 18th February, having lasted only 24 days.

20. The Maharaja's regular troops are distributed as follows :—

	Artillery guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Malwa ...	1 Battery.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Regiment.	1 Regiment.
Esaghur and Piehore Jhan- si district ...	1 ditto.	1 ditto.	1 ditto.
Gird Gwalior ...	1 ditto.	...	1 ditto.

The troops are remarkably well drilled, the artillery however is the most steady and efficient.

21. The troops in Morar consist of the following :—

Artillery Guns three batteries	...	374 men.
54th Foot ...	...	843 „
6th Bengal Cavalry	...	342 „
9th Native Infantry	...	600 „
17th „	...	568 „

In Fortress Gwalior.

Artillery Guns one battery ...	...	88 men.
63rd Foot Detachment	...	280 „

22. A movable column moved into the district for exercise on the 4th February and was absent three days.

23. The utmost cordiality has existed between General Bright, C.B., Commanding the Gwalior District, and myself.

24. The conduct of the troops has been excellent, no complaints of any kind having been received from the districts against them.

25. *Justice*.—In April last Colonel Wright made over charge of the Cantonment Magistrate and Civil Judge's Offices to Major Mayne, who, on his appointment to the Political charge of Tehree in June following, made over charge to the Assistant, Captain Burlton.

On the 16th July Lieutenant Woodhouse of the 9th Native Infantry was appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in place of Captain Burlton.

26. Captain Burlton, who, in addition to his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, had to preside over the Offices of the Civil Judge and Small Cause Court, has performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

27. The number of criminal cases disposed of have been 212, and civil suits 521.

Of these three criminal and three civil cases have been appealed: of the former, two appeals have been dismissed and one sentence modified; of the latter one dismissed and two under enquiry.

28. The duration of cases have been—

Criminal	...	...	...	...	1.90 days.
Civil Court	...	...	...	...	1.24 "
Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	1.14 "

29. On the 22nd February Captain Roberts was appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, &c., when Captain Burlton reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant, and Lieutenant Woodhouse to his regiment.

During the time Lieutenant Woodhouse was Officiating Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer he performed his duties very satisfactorily and showed great aptitude for civil business.

30. There have been two attacks on the Government Bullock Train, in one case property to the value of Rupees 1,485-12 was carried off; in the other to the value of Rupees 148. Every exertion is being made to apprehend the offenders.

31. There was one attack on Her Majesty's mails: this occurred on the 11th January. A sepoy of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Jhansi has been apprehended on the charge of selling some of the proceeds of this robbery: the case is now under investigation. The value of the property stolen was Rupees 932-4-9.

32. The Durbar has during the year had its Civil and Criminal Codes lithographed and distributed among its officials.

33. The Cantonment Magistrate has been appointed Registrar and Sub-Registrar for Assurances, &c., at Morar and Seepree; the duties of Inspector of Registration Offices devolving on the Resident.

34. *Jail*.—The new Civil Jail having been completed, the prisoners were removed to it on the 11th May last.

The Officer in medical charge of the Residency is Superintendent of it, and has Magisterial powers within its walls.

The total number of prisoners admitted during the year has been 247; of these 25 being under sentence of over a year were transferred to Agra.

The average cost of feeding each prisoner has been Rupees 30-1-2 per annum; the average cost of clothing each prisoner Rupees 3-0-6.

The Jail is well ventilated and adapted for the purpose for which it was built.

The conduct and health of the prisoners have been good.

35. *Treasury*.—The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate is also Treasury Officer.

The appointment was held during the year by Lieutenant Martelli, Lieutenant Woodhouse, and Captain Burlton.

36. The treasury transactions have been as follows:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In hand on 31st March 1874	...	2,47,799	0	7
Receipts during 1874-75	...	88,27,034	6	2
	Total	90,74,833	6	9
Disbursements, 1874-75	...	88,18,120	11	7
Balance on 31st March 1875	...	2,56,712	11	2
	Total	90,74,833	6	9

The amount of receipts was much increased by the payments on account of the Neemuch Railway.

Of the disbursements Rupees 24,00,000 were remitted to Agra (for Lahore and Allahabad), and to Ajmere in specie, and Rupees 4,10,000 to Calcutta: and Rupees 23,80,400 to Bombay by Hoondees, and Rupees 9,41,000 to Calcutta by Hoondees, Currency Notes, and Supply Bills.

37. Inland Money Orders to the number of 2,021 and of the value of Rupees 56,793-13 have been issued; and 413 amounting to Rupees 21,663-14 have been cashed.

The number of Overland Money Orders issued has been 68 for Rupees 3,312-4-6, only two amounting to Rupees 106 have been cashed.

38. The total value of telegraph stamps sold and issued from the Treasury has been Rupees 7,856-2; that of postage labels Rupees 16,333-1.

39. *Dispensaries*.—The proposal laid before Government that a Residency Surgeon should be appointed—the Maharaja having offered to pay a portion of his salary for superintendence of his dispensaries—has, I regret to state, been negatived.

40. It is impossible for a Regimental Surgeon in Morar holding medical charge of the Residency as an additional duty to superintend these institutions; and without constant care and supervision of the medical officer it is impossible to make vaccination spread among the people.

41. The Cantonment of Morar is surrounded by villages in which few, if any, of the inhabitants have been vaccinated. Year after year small-pox breaks out in some of them, and is carried into Cantonments.

Vaccination as carried on by Native Doctors without careful supervision does more harm than good: they rarely take the trouble to see

whether the vaccination has taken or not, the result is, the confidence of the few who go to them is utterly destroyed.

42. The Returns received from the various dispensaries show the following results, and amply support my remarks regarding the necessity of constant European medical supervision for vaccination to make much, if any, progress:—

Dispensary.				Admissions.	Vaccinations.	Cost.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Lushkur	...	...	...	4,023	41	3,016 11 7
Seepree	...	...	...	790	.....	545 11 9
Jawud	Neemuch	...	...	5,617	19	2,128 8 0
Goona	...	...	...	1,267	1,105	1,573 1 4
Bhilsa	...	...	...	2,447	669	758 8 6
Morar	...	...	...	2,026	343	343 5 0

43. At Morar and Goona there are resident medical officers, and the Bhilsa Dispensary is inspected at least once a year by the medical officer at Sehore.

44. Hitherto at the Morar Dispensary poor patients have had their dieting paid for by the Cantonment Committee, the medicines being supplied by Government. The latter have been of late so reduced in quantity that it is feared the poor of the bazaar will have to be refused treatment. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to supply sufficient medicines for the treatment of the poor and indigent.

45. The dispensary at the Lushkur which was close to His Highness' new Palace has been removed to a very fine building given by His Highness for the purpose. The present dispensary, however, is a long distance from some parts of the city. I hope to be able to induce the Maharaja to open a branch dispensary in the Lushkur.

46. *Public Works.*—The Durbar hesitated to pay its contribution of Rupees 75,000, on the ground that it had already paid more than was required by the estimates furnished in 1867, and also that it had been furnished with no details as to how the money had been expended.

It was explained that the estimates submitted were all incomplete, some being for masonry works only, others for metalling, &c.

The Durbar has now paid the amount.

47. *The Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion north of Gwalior has been maintained in good order as a 1st class road, and has had about 22 miles renewed. From Gwalior to Goona a width of 24 feet is maintained, and from Goona to the Parbutty only 20 feet. Both these sections are in very fair order and require very little renewal during the ensuing year.

The Muniah Bridges in the 25th and 26th miles have been successfully completed, and the usual bridge of boats and ferry have been maintained at the Rajghat crossing of the Chumbul River in the 37th mile. The bridge was dismantled on the 15th June, and

reopened for traffic on the 14th October. The toll receipts, Rupees 20,233, have been lower than usual, but the expenditure was kept down also, and a net profit of Rupees 10,418 is the result.

The bungalows, bridges, and culverts have also been kept in good order.

48. *Gwalior and Jhansi Road*.—On the 1st section of the road, from Gwalior to Jowrassie, about nine miles, the traffic of wood, grass, and grain from towards Antree is immense, and I would strongly urge the widening of the metalled portion from 8 to 12 feet. The greatest possible difficulty has been experienced in keeping this small section in order.

The 2nd section from Jowrassie to the Sind River is in fair order. The Dubbra Bridge and all the additional culverts required have now been completed, and the original construction estimate has also been got out of hand.

The Sind River bed has been metalled and a pile bridge has been constructed over the wet portion. The ferry was managed departmentally last rainy season, two new boats being constructed for the purpose.

49. *Jhansi and Seepree Road*.—The Jhansi section from Jhansi to the Sind River is only metalled in parts in black soil; the rest is unmetalled. The road surface and bridges are in good order. The Seepree section from the Sind River to Seepree is now metalled and bridged throughout. The Bhercooly Bridge was completed during the year.

50. *Branch Roads*.—The branch roads near Gwalior, *i.e.*, Agra Loopline, Seepree Loopline, the Fort, Red, Post Office, and Phoolbagh Roads have been kept in good order.

51. *Gwalior and Etawah Road*.—Work was commenced in December last in the 2nd section, from Bhind to the Chumbul River, and the earthwork has been completed, making the road passable for the heavy traffic which has already taken to it. Kunkur has been collected in large quantities, and one coat of metal will be laid on as soon as the rains set in. Bricks are being manufactured rapidly and the construction of the few culverts that are required will be taken in hand immediately.

The survey of the 1st section has been completed and the project is under preparation.

52. *Post Office*.—A new Post Office has been sanctioned, and is to be built within Residency limits at the junction of the Etawah and Fort Roads. Hitherto the letters to and from Morar have been conveyed to Gwalior before being despatched to their destinations.

53. A Post Office has with the sanction of the Durbar been opened at Bajrunghur—it is also proposed to open one at Pichore.

54. The mails to and from Jhansi are now conveyed by horse dāk instead of by foot-runners as heretofore.

55. During the year one Post Office runner has been convicted of removing postage stamps from a letter and was duly punished.

56. Postage stamps to the value of Rupees 1,735 have been supplied to the Durbar during the year.

57. The Post Office collections have amounted to Rupees 30,667-9-6.

58. *Education*.—The college in the Lushkur has about 640 boys on its books: of these about 56 learn English.

The masters have too many boys in their classes for them to be able to properly look after them.

Classes have been established for instruction in surveying and levelling.

A debating club also exists in the Lushkur: the debates are carried on in English. The Minister's son, Ram Chunder Rao Bapoo, takes part in the various discussions.

59. There are 93 schools in the districts which afford education to nearly 4,000 children.

60. The Morar School is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, which, however, are not enough to support it. Subscribers are withdrawing their names, the funds not being sufficient to pay for a competent teacher.

The subject has been brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and an application made for a grant from Government, but with no result.

The children in cantonment will shortly be without a school of any kind; they will thus grow up in idleness and ignorance to probably end their career in our jails.

61. *Telegraph*.—The Telegraph Offices here work satisfactorily. At the Morar Office no returns are kept of messages received or despatched.

The Gwalior Office returns show:—

Sent	...	...	...	2,219
Received	...	...	...	2,894
Transit	...	...	...	1,207
Receipts	...	...	...	Rs. 3,762 12 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	„ 4,082 4 3

62. At the Oojein Office the expenditure during 1873-74 exceeded the receipts by Rupees 1,207-5-3. The account has lately been received, and the Durbar requested to refund the amount.

63. *Guaranteed and Mediatized Thakoors*.—The case of the Agra Burkhera Thakoor, which has been pending for some years, has been satisfactorily arranged.

The Thakoor presented himself before the Durbar and has had his arrears, amounting to Rupees 23,354-11-0, remitted.

64. The Lalghur Thakoor's case is still pending.

In the Sunnud of this Thakoor entered in Aitchison's Treaties, the Thakoor is said to hold the village of Dhabla Anjna. It appears the Thakoor has not been in possession of this village but of one, named Dhabla Peeplore. The Durbar requested that the Thakoor might be made to give up Dhabla Peeplore and take Dhabla Anjna.

On a careful search being made in the correspondence which took place regarding this Thakoor in 1818 it is evident that the family held then Dhabla Peeplore and were intended to retain it. A copy of this correspondence has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

65. The Thakoor of Dhabla Kheree has been to Gwalior to pay his respects to the Maharaja, and to receive the Sunnud for the two villages granted to him by the Durbar.

66. There are some cases still pending between the Durbar and the Dewan of Sirsee which I hope ere long to have adjusted.

APPENDIX B.

BHOPAL AGENCY ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

GENERAL REMARKS.

IN reviewing the events of the past year it is natural to consider the healthiness or otherwise of the year and the outturn of the harvests, the latter reacting on the former, a year of plenty being one of prosperity and health, and a year of scarcity one of sickness and the plenty or scarcity of food grains affecting materially the entire population. In March 1874 small-pox was prevalent throughout Oomutwarrah, but disappeared during the two succeeding months, and with the above exception there has been no epidemic disease, nor any unusual outburst of sickness to mark the season; while small-pox was raging in the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces in the beginning of last cold weather, the disease hardly made any impression on the adjoining Native States in this Agency.

The rainfall was unusually heavy, amounting to 65·7 inches, about 12 inches more than the average, and, falling almost without intermission during the months of July and August, cleared off entirely in September before the usual time. This resulted in injury to Indian corn and to all rain crops (except rice) grown on low lying lands, and to cotton which was rather a short crop. The jowar, however, on the higher lands, from which there was good drainage, was quite up to the average. The early cessation of the rains and the subsequent parching of the land under an October sun so dried up some portions of the wheat lands that the seed corn only sparsely germinated in some places, and the general complaint was that the wheat crop was thin on the ground. The gram crop has been pretty good, and there have been no complaints regarding the outturn of opium. There were several hail-storms in February which did considerable damage over the limited area in which they had fallen, but no storm was of any considerable extent.

Altogether both the autumn and spring harvests have been rather light, but not so as to cause any distress among the lower classes of the people.

The general tranquillity of the districts in this Agency has been disturbed in some places by gang robberies, and the year has not been free from attacks against the post runners.

No increase has been noticed in petty thefts or offences against the person with the above exception.

In my last year's report mention was made of the prevalence of dacoities on the roads leading across the Vindhya range from Bhopal to

British territory, and shortly before the close of last year the state of things was brought to a climax by the perpetration of a dacoity at Chandla in the Hoshungabad District by bad characters from Bhopal territory. Many of the offenders were successfully traced and captured by the British Police, and Her Highness the Begum deputed a force to watch the fords of the Nerbudda and the principal roads, and since that time dacoities have almost ceased on the Hoshungabad and Hurda roads. The Bhopal Durbar always asserted that the perpetrators of these crimes were not their subjects but Sondias and others who crossed their western frontier under cover of the dense jungles and wooded hills through which the boundary runs and which were difficult to watch. The guards on this frontier were strengthened and dacoities in Bhopal almost ceased, while immediately gang robberies increased in frequency to the west of the Bhopal Frontier in Sonekutch and the neighbourhood of Tuppa. The attention of the Gwalior authorities was called to the increase of crimes in this direction, but no steps whatever were taken by the local officials, and at length the Indore and Sehore Road became the scene of numerous robberies, in one of which one of the Gwalior Road Chowkees was burnt by the dacoits, and one of the sepoy wounded. This occurred on the 15th November last. Arrangements were at length being made for restoring tranquillity when the dacoity at Babrie in Hurda and almost simultaneously one at Tuppa and some in Nimawur took place, as if the dacoits had determined on a grand coup before separating. Some activity was then exhibited, and forces were despatched to their frontiers by the States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal. A guard of the Central India Horse was sent to Tuppa to act against Oonkaria Bheel said to be the chief of the gang. This man was, however, soon afterwards shot by a party of Indore troops (not in this Agency) and the guard withdrawn. Some arrests were made by the Bhopal party of troops, but no reports have been received by me of arrests made by Gwalior or Indore officials; three men found with arms were arrested by the Ameen of Tuppa, and are still in custody.

For a time the country was quiet and safe, but the Gwalior officials have again reduced their force at Sonekutch, and already rumours have been received by me that gangs of men have reappeared on the hills in that part of the country, and I fear that the tranquillity is only temporary.

Such insecurity must be a great obstacle to the increase of cultivation and development of the country. At present most of the villages are so small, that the inhabitants are quite at the mercy of the dacoits, if any of them venture to give information, and they know the inability of the local authorities to protect them from reprisals.

During the past year there has been quite an exceptional number of offences against post runners, though not one of them can be properly called a mail robbery, inasmuch as the mail bag itself does not seem to have been the object of the thieves, nor has a single parcel or letter been stolen. There were no complaints of attempts against the post runners until the 3rd October last, when a runner, named Bhujja, was murdered about 10 at night some four miles from Schore while carrying the letter post from Bhopal; he had been killed by a blow from a *lathee*

on the head, and from the fact that the body was found lying on its back, with the mouth stuffed with cloth, and the hands and feet tied, it appears probable that the perpetrators of the crime had not meant to kill the man, but to prevent him from giving early intimation of the offence. The mail bag had been cut open with a knife or tulwar, and the contents examined, but abandoned. The ornaments, gold ear-rings and silver armlets, which the deceased was wearing at the time, were taken, and were worth some Rupees 25. A reward of Rupees 300 was offered by me, and the enquiry was conducted by the Bhopal State officials, but the crime was never brought home to any one. Up to this time the carrier of the parcels post had always been accompanied by a sepoy of the State, but not the carrier of the letter post; orders have now been given that the latter shall invariably be accompanied by a sowar or sepoy as well. The Bhopal State also at my suggestion have caused an outpost, consisting of four sepoys, to be posted at the spot where the murder took place for one year, the charge to be paid by the villages in the borders of which the murder took place. It would appear from the above that the ornaments of the runner rather than the mail bag were the object for the sake of which the crime was committed.

There have been four other complaints preferred by Hurkaras, one on the 22nd December at Pachore on the Agra and Bombay road, in which the Hurkara stated that he saw thieves, and stated that the sowar failed to accompany him. This was a doubtful case, and probably the complaint was directed against the sowar for not accompanying the runner, it is the practice for the runners to start and trust to the sowars catching them up, but the sowar did not awake, it was suggested that in future the sowars should be in readiness at the chowkee occupied by the runners instead of in their own lines.

In the second case the Hurkara was accompanied by a sepoy, the complaint was that the villagers did not come up when the Hurkara called for assistance, neither bag nor runners were touched.

In the third case the Hurkara was unaccompanied by a sepoy, whose only fault appears to have been that he was asleep when the Hurkara passed his chowkee. The Hurkara on seeing the thieves threw away a separate bag containing Rupees 3-7, and said that the thieves took the mail bag, which was found on the spot untouched with the other bag. This story is suspicious owing to the Hurkara having had time and opportunity to conceal the bag with the money (which he would have had to make good if he had lost). The sepoy in this case was dismissed.

The fourth was a similar case in which the Hurkara said he had had a fight with thieves who took the mail bag. The mail bag was found intact about 40 yards from the road. The Hurkara showed a finger, which had been scratched, and said that the hurt was received from the thieves' tulwar. The Native Doctor who first saw the wound and subsequently the Agency Surgeon were of opinion that such a very slight abrasion could not have been caused by a tulwar.

The above cases appear to me so doubtful, and three of them made with the evident object of bringing pressure on the Raj escort to make

them attend punctually to their duties, that it may be inferred that no real attempts were made on the mails, but that the runners had been frightened at the fate of Bhujja, and wishing to secure an escort for themselves had brought false complaints to secure that object.

Statement A., Civil Justice.—The number of suits has diminished from 515 in the previous year to 370 in the present year, and the value of the suits from Rupees 50,681 to Rupees 25,613, or about one-half. The average value of each suit is, as nearly as possible, Rupees 69 and the average cost of each Rupees 4-5-2, or 6.25 per cent. The diminution is partly due to the fact that suits against guaranteed Thakoors and State pensioners were discontinued and execution against their tankas and pensions refused. The diminution in the number of civil suits appears to me rather a matter of congratulation than otherwise.

Statement B.—Two persons have been convicted of murder, one who cut-down his wife in Rajghur territory in a fit of passion, and the other for murdering a man who visited the same woman as himself in Sehore Cantonments. The most satisfactory case which was tried was that of 13 dacoits who were captured with 180 head of stolen cattle with them near Soondursee by the officers of the three sharers of Soondursee, Gwalior, Indore, and Larawud, and Thakoor Ranjit Sing and his retainers, after a severe engagement in which the dacoits lost two men killed on the spot and probably more who died in the jungles. If such captures were frequent, these and similar raids would be much less common than they are; 108 persons in 71 cases were convicted during the year against 164 persons in 118 cases during the previous year, the reason of this decrease in my opinion being that the Vakeels produced fewer persons for trial by 152 than in the previous year.

It may not be out of place here to remark that the genuine Native feeling regarding the punishment of offenders of every kind is that first of all the injury done to the injured person should be, as far as possible, made good. The demand is invariably for restitution and redress, and the idea of inflicting bodily pain or restraint on the offender as an example to others is quite secondary. This feeling is not so apparent in the Regulation Provinces, where the people have been now accustomed for many years to the practice of our Courts, but it does appear even there, for instance, in very many cases the motive which leads an injured husband to prosecute under Section 498, Indian Penal Code, is really to recover marriage expenses, and the amount claimed is sometimes expressed as the amount of ornaments which the wife was alleged to be wearing at the time of her elopement.

These remarks are made, as a recognition of this feeling would greatly increase the popularity of our Criminal Courts with the mass of the people, and probably lead to their increased co-operation in assisting in the discovery of offenders.

No alteration has been made in the strength of the local Police force, the total of which is 53, *viz.*, consisting of 1 Superintendent, 1 Naib Kotwal, 1 Jemadar, 5 Duffadars, 5 Lance Duffadars, and 40 Burkundauzes.

Jail.—The average daily number of prisoners in the Sehore Jail has been 38·93 against 56·15, the daily average of the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the smaller number of convictions by 56 during the year than in the previous year, while 81 prisoners against 60 were released. There were two deaths during the year, one from fever, and the other from dysentery; with the above exception the Jail was healthy and free from epidemic disease, 21 were transferred to Indore against 28 in the previous year. The cost per head has increased from Rupees 47-12-6 per annum to Rupees 51-6-10. The principal cause of this increase has been the raising of the pay of the day warders from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5 per month, which was sanctioned by Government last year. An expenditure of Rupees 70 was also incurred in the purchase of brass cooking vessels, and a Mahomedan and Hindoo cook have been appointed to cook for the entire number of prisoners in the Jail instead of each man being his own cook. The purchase of these vessels will effect a permanent saving in wood and earthen pots which will cover their cost in a year or two. The total cost of the Jail has been Rupees 2,005-10-1 during the year under review against Rupees 2,683-4-4 in the previous year.

Statement G., Education.—There are only two schools under the superintendence of the Political Agent, *viz.*, the Sehore Boys' School and the Girls' School. The former has been under the able management of Mr. Mears until within a few days of the close of the year when that gentleman was compelled to take sick leave to England, making over charge to Pundit Deo Pershad, who once before acted as Headmaster for several months. The average number on the books have been 249, and the average daily attendance 215 or 86 per cent. of the number on the books. This is very nearly identical with the numbers of the previous year.

Last year I expressed an opinion that the standard of vernacular education in the school was low, and this was borne out by the examination held at the annual distribution of prizes in April last year, when Nawab Mahomed Sudeek Hossein Khan, husband of Her Highness the Begum, was good enough to examine the Persian Department. The examination by the Nawab had a good effect in stimulating both masters and pupils in Persian, and much improvement has taken place in consequence. This year the prizes were distributed by Major-General Daly, C.B., on the 4th March last, who pointed out the advantages offered by this school for the education of the children of Guaranteed Thakoors and Pindaras, who, however, do not have recourse to the school in anything like the numbers they might, owing to their objection to being separated from their children.

The management of the school reflects credit on the Head master and staff.

The school has not had the advantage of being examined by a Government School Inspector during the past year, but orders have been passed by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, directing an Inspector to visit the school in May.

The daily attendance at the girls' school has been 45, and the number on the books 55. The attendance has been, therefore, 75 per cent. of the total number of girls, which is a very fair percentage for a girls' school, the discipline of which is necessarily somewhat laxer than in a boys' school. The number of classes has been reduced from five to three and plain sewing has been taught to the girls as well as knitting, the latter is more popular, but can never be useful, as the girls are not in such a station of life as ever to be able to procure the materials after their schooling is over. The school is well looked after by the Mistress, Miss Gould.

During my cold weather tour I made a point of visiting such schools as have been established by Native Chiefs in their principal towns. The Bhopal school is a large and good school, and at Bairesia there is a well attended school, the masters of which are competent men and were retained by Her Highness the late Secunder Begum of Bhopal, when the *pergunnah* was transferred to her from British management. There is also a female school there, but this institution is but little more than a name. In nearly all the other schools the Hindee scholars were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the Urdu scholars or more properly Persian scholars were taught the usual Persian books without any arithmetic at all; if Mahomedans, the scholars were taught the Koran and the *Kalma*, or profession of faith, in one school at Koorwai a number of boys were reading the Koran in Arabic or rather intoning it, under masters who admitted that they did not understand a word of the original Arabic, but stated that a Moulvie interpreted it to them once a week.

At Sonekutch the elementary Mahratti books furnished for the use of the school by the Gwalior Durbar were carefully kept, but not used, as the master said he was unequal to the task of expounding them.

In none of the schools is there any attempt made to teach either the History or Geography of India.

Public Works.—No new Public Works have been undertaken during the year, but several of the streets in the cantonments and the chief roads in and around the station have been metalled at a cost of Rupees 4,874, and some of the buildings have been put into thorough repair.

Some minor culverts between Sehore and Ashta on the road to Indore have been repaired, and the bridge over the Ajnal, the upper part of which had been carried away by a flood 20 years ago, leaving the arches uninjured, is being made passable; Her Highness the Begum having given Bhopal Rupees 1,500 for the carrying out of this work.

The state of the road between Bhopal and Hoshungabad has always been a subject of much solicitude to successive Political Agents, and the progress hitherto made has been but small owing to the desultory manner in which the work was set about.

Her Highness the Begum has now given a contract for the whole at Rupees 1,700 per mile earthwork and metalling exclusive of bridges and culverts, and the services of Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, have been lent temporarily by the Agent to the Governor-General for

Central India with the object of a proper survey being made, especially over the ghants near Hoshungabad.

Records.—The sum of Rupees 900 was sanctioned by Government for arranging the Vernacular Records up to the year 1857, at which time they had been thrown into confusion. The extra staff of Mohurrirs at a monthly cost of about Rupees 50 has been engaged in this work since June last and the Political Records have been nearly completed. The Civil and Criminal Records have yet to be examined, but these are of less importance, and it is expected that a great deal may be safely destroyed, and room be made for the remaining records, as at present the office is greatly cramped for space.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		the following places in this Agency: Sehore, Bhopal, Ashta, Bhilsa, Seronje, Pachore, Beourah, and Nursinghur, the cash receipts and disbursements of which are marginally noted.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	
Sehore	...	1,504	14 0	1,655	10 2	
Bhopal	...	2,983	4 9	1,207	8 0	
Ashta	...	254	1 0	301	14 3	
Bhilsa	...	404	5 0	336	12 0	
Seronje	...	432	5 0	325	13 7	
Pachore	...	0	0 0	232	0 0	
Beourah	...	819	8 6	910	0 0	
Nursinghur	...	423	7 0	271	10 0	
Total	...	5,861	13 3	5,491	4 0	

The half-yearly enumeration of letters was made in the 2nd week in August and the 2nd week of February, and is as follows for all the Post Offices in the Agency together:—

2nd week in August.

Letters given out for delivery	...	...	3,205
Number returned undelivered	...	...	269
Total	...	...	2,936

This Return is exclusive of the Beourah Post Office for which Return has not yet been furnished for 2nd week of August.

2nd week in February 1875—

Total number of letters and parcels given out for delivery	...	...	3,776
Total number returned undelivered	...	...	322
This return includes Beourah Post Office	...	...	3,454

In the previous year numbers of letters given out for delivery for the 2nd weeks in August and February, deducting those which were returned undelivered, amounted to 3,920 and 3,252 respectively.

Total for 1874-75	...	...	6,390
Total for 1873-74	...	...	7,172

If 650 letters be added for Beourah in August (the February counting gave 641), the total number of letters delivered would be slightly (132) less in number than in the preceeding year.

Telegraph.—Beourah, about 50 miles from Sehore, is the only Telegraph Office in this Agency. The figures are for

1874-75	The number of messages received	...	737
And number despatched ...	...	...	250
<hr/>			
Against those for 1873-74 the number of messages received			543
And number despatched	...	...	246
<hr/>			
The amount realized on messages despatched was Rupees	...		341
Against those for 1873-74 Rupees...	...	...	339
The amount of sales of Telegraph Stamps in the Treasury			
amounted to Rupees	433
Against those for 1873-74 Rupees...	523
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Dispensaries.—There are Dispensaries at Sehore, supported by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, Bhilsa in Gwalior territory, Beourah in Rajghur, Nursinghur, Kilchipoor and Pathari, and one is about to be established in Koorwai. The Nawab of Tonk expressed his regret that the finances of the State did not admit of the establishment of a Dispensary at Seronje.

The total number of children vaccinated during the year			
1874-75 have been	...	...	5,903
Against those for 1873-74	...	...	3,238
<hr/>			
		Increase ...	2,665

Out of the 5,903 cases 4,128 have proved successful.

Boundary Settlements.—Between the 1st April 1874 and 31st March 1875 Captain Dalrymple effected the settlement of 41 cases. This year he has prolonged his field work well into the hot weather and completed many cases after the close of the official year.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—The management of this State has been on the whole satisfactory. Her Highness the Begum extended her last year's tour into May, she spent the last 10 days of April 1874 at Sehore, and was received with the usual honors and was friendly in her social intercourse with the ladies in the station, and paid a separate visit at each house. The event of the year at Bhopal has been the marriage of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum, only daughter and heiress of the ruling Begum, to Meean Ahmed Ali Khan, a native of Jellalabad in the Mozuffernuggur District. The ceremony of nikah was performed on the 1st of February last at 4 p.m., in full Durbar, and in the presence of the European visitors who had accepted Her Highness' invitation to the wedding festivities. The rejoicings lasted several days and included fêtes at Her Highness'

garden, and at the palace, a review, and an inspection of the *trousseau*, which was laid out for view in an upper room in the palace; the suits of jewelry, plate, clothes, embroidery, horse and elephant trappings being neatly arranged in trays and forming a very interesting and curious exhibition.

The steadiness of the troops at the review was very creditable, the field artillery, four guns, carrying off the palm in the opinion of the spectators.

The water-works which have been constructed by the liberality of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum are in full work now and prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the city, who have now water laid out to their doors, instead of having to draw from the lake, a considerable distance from some portions of the town. There are no wells in the city of Bhopal which is built on the slope of a sand-stone hill.

Her Highness' record of this year's administration is annexed. It is to be regretted that it is not accompanied by a Statement of the year's receipts, expenditure, and a Budget Estimate for the succeeding year, but the form of audit in use in Bhopal prevents such a Statement from being prepared.

Last year Her Highness referred to the settlement operations going on in Bhopal, by which a very large addition to the revenue was anticipated. I can only speak with certainty as to what has occurred in one pergunnah, that of Murdanpoor, eight years ago a 20 years' land revenue settlement was effected by the late Sekunder Begum, who the following year issued a notification stating that it was possible that a professional survey would be made, and that an increase or reduction of the leases would be made according to the increase or otherwise of the different kinds of soil under cultivation ascertained by such survey, and this notification was signed by the revenue farmers. In the present so-called professional survey not only has an incredible increase been made in the best kind of soil in the classification, but the rates of rent or revenue for each kind of soil have been enhanced also, an alteration not mentioned in the notification and not justifiable in any way. In fact, the leases have been broken before the expiry of the term and a new settlement made.

Rajghur.—This State was visited by me in my cold weather tour. The Nawab met me at Beourah. The administration of the State has been satisfactory. There are dissensions between this State and Nursinghur regarding the division of the transit duties, especially those of various fairs and that collected at Beourah on opium. The Nawab visited Nursinghur in March, and the meeting was very satisfactory and ought to result in a better feeling between the States; it is to be regretted that the transit duty difficulty was not settled on that occasion.

Nursinghur.—There have been no alterations in the condition and management of Nursinghur during the year. The Raja, Pertab Sing, is young and fond of shooting and not sufficiently attentive to public business; he has promised to cause the pay of his establishments to be disbursed monthly in future. The Raja has built a guard-house for the

guard of Central India Horse stationed on the Agra and Bombay road at Pachore, and contemplates building a serai there, which is much needed, for the security of travellers and property passing up and down the road.

Kilcheepoor.—This place was visited by me in the cold weather. There was a dispute between this Chief and some of his Jaghirdars of the Keechee tribe regarding the amount of service to be performed by the latter. The Jaghirdars twice came to Sehore to complain, but a compromise was finally effected and the matter settled.

Koorwai.—In accordance with the wishes of this Chief the succession has been sanctioned by the Government of India to pass to Monover Ali Khan, son of the Chief's eldest daughter, who is married to Muzher Ali Khan, half-brother of the Chief of Basoda. The heir is a boy about five years old. The Nawab has determined on establishing a dispensary in Koorwai and has subscribed Rupees 600 for that purpose, showing that he has the interests of his subjects at heart, and is alive to the benefits which will be derived from such an institution.

Some of the Nawab's villages are isolated in Gwalior territory, and he complained of the action of the Gwalior tax collectors; enquiries showed that these complaints were just, and remonstrances have been addressed to the Gwalior Durbar on the subject.

Muxoodunghur.—This State is administered by the widow of the late Chief. The present Raja, who was adopted from the Ragooghur family, not having yet received the reins of power. There is no regular English guarantee for this Chiefship, the estate is held from Gwalior under a grant made by Colonel Jean Baptist, but there has been a Vakeel maintained by this State for many years at Sehore, and its external relations have been generally regulated by the Political Agent in Sehore. It is in a backward condition, but there have not been many complaints against the people during the year. There is a standing quarrel between the Chief and the Thakoor of Nuseelpoor, who has always been regarded by British officers as a feudatory of Muxoodunghur; he has lately succeeded in getting a Durbar note from Gwalior declaring his independence of the Muxoodunghur Chief, and the Gwalior Durbar have been addressed on the subject.

There was a report of a suttce having been committed in Kherar, a village of this State, the report was made by one Gohuree Lall, sometime servant of the Thakoor of Nuseelpoor. The report had no foundation in fact, and was probably instigated by the Thakoor from malicious motives against the Chief.

Pathari.—The Nawab is young and fond of field sports, and he appears to be a well meaning young man, but has not much ability. There have been few complaints against him.

Mahomedghur.—The state of things has not changed during the year.

Basoda.—This estate has been satisfactorily managed. The Nawab is away travelling in Rajpootana.

Larawut.—The affairs of Larawut continue to be managed by this Office and are in a satisfactory state.

Soondursee.—This small pergunnah is divided into three parts—Maharajas Sindia and Holkar each have 38½ per cent., and Dewass, or rather Larawut holding from Dewass, has 23 per cent. The villages have been divided, but the town and lands of Soondursee are undivided, and subject to the above three Chiefs are held in life maafee tenure by Thakoor Runjeet Sing. The powers of the representatives of the three sharers are equal, and they sit as a bench and hold their Court together. Though the shares of Maharajas Sindia and Holkar are equal, yet the latter collects just double the revenue received by the former, *viz.*, about Rupees 22,000 against Rupees 11,000.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Shujawulpoor, and Sonekutch.—The above pergunnahs belonging to Maharaja Sindia are included within the limits of this Agency. The large pergunnah of Sonekutch, about half of which is held in jaghire by Angria Sahib, one of Maharaja Sindia's Sirdars, has been the resort of dacoits against whom the ordinary Police force maintained in the pergunnah have been powerless to cope. There has been no extraordinary crime reported from the other pergunnahs. The thannadars are very poorly paid, and the number of sepoy kept up is insufficient, and their pay is not more than Rupees 4 per month, out of which they have to find themselves with arms and ammunition, and as far as I can see there is no inspection of thannadars and tehsildars to keep them up to their work.

Zirapoor, Machalpoor, Kantapoor, Gagrani, and Nimawur pergunnahs of Maharaja Holkar's. There has been some crime in Nimawur, and it would appear that the same dacoits who frequented Sonekutch also visited Nimawur, and those who committed the Babrie dacoits in Hurda came either from or through this pergunnah. No complaints have been received regarding the other pergunnahs. The Ameen of Gagrani persistently refused to accede to the requisitions of this office in a boundary dispute, but was fined by the Indore Durbar when a representation of the case was made.

Seronje.—The former Amil has lately been transferred and replaced by Captain Saadut Ali Khan who has lately come and has begun well by severely visiting offenders, and it is to be hoped that this pergunnah will soon be free from the reproach of being a haunt of thieves and cattle-lifters.

Sarungpoor.—This pergunnah belongs to Dewass. The town is in a decayed condition, and has been a favourite resort of thieves. There being no secure place for travellers and merchandise to spend the night near the road. This will be remedied by the building of a fine serai under the auspices of Major Martin, Commanding Central India Horse at Augur, who has induced the Dewass Rajas to contribute a sum for this very laudable purpose.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS AND PINDARAS.

The estate of Tuppa is under the management of this Office, the young Thakoor, Tukt Sing, has been educated at the Sehore School and is now eighteen years old. Since October I have allowed him to reside

at Tuppa in order that he may become acquainted with the working of the estate; in which he might be shortly put in possession. There is still a small portion of the debt on the estate to be paid.

The village of Kujooree is also under the management of this Office during the minority of Karim Baksh Pindara, who is at present at school in the Sehore High School.

Sootalia.—Sheodan Sing is not on good terms with his son, the latter used to manage the estate, but Sheodan Sing has resumed the management again this year.

Agra Burkherah.—The Thakoor, Bulwunt Sing, proceeded to Gwalior in October to press his claims on the Durbar, and has been so far successful that Maharaja Sindia has remitted Rupees 23,354, arrears due from the Thakoor, and has also allowed the Thakoor to adopt a successor free of succession duty. There have been some concessions demanded also by the Durbar as the price of the remission.

Heerapoor, Kumalpoor, Dhabla Dheer, Dhabla Ghosi, Daria Kheri, Kharsia, Ramghur, Doogree, Peeplianuggur, and Jabria Bheel.—There have been no alterations among these guaranteed holders, and few complaints against them have been received. Maharaja Sindia has consented to restore the village of Sadankheri at an annual rent of Rupees 1,000 (the rent of the village being at present Rupees 1,700) to a well conducted son of Lall Sing, late of Dhabla Dheer, and Kakurkheri. Probably the descendants of the Thakoor will take the lease of the village on the terms offered, but the matter has not definitely settled.

SEHORE, }
The 28th May 1875. }

(Sd.) H. C. BARSTOW,
Offg. Polt. Agent in Bhopal.

Abstract translation of Administration Report of HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGUM, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Bhopal, for 1874.

1. In the course of my annual tour I personally inspected the Police Stations which are maintained by the State to afford protection to the persons and property of travellers; the strength of the Police maintained at each station was three men, some of the Police Stations were established in localities where there was no necessity for them; on the other hand, there were none in places where they were absolutely necessary; the evil has been remedied by the abolition of Police Stations where they were not needed, and the establishment of new ones where they were required; the number of policemen at each station has been increased from three to four, and in places of danger the number has been increased to five, six, and seven according to the requirements of the localities, but in places of great danger where outlaws from the physical nature of the country found shelter and beat a safe retreat when pursued by the officers of justice as also on the frontiers of the State, a detachment

consisting of 144 sabres and 238 foot out of the regular troops of the State has been detailed for police duties, *i.e.*, to scour the country and to afford protection to travellers; besides this, and in accordance with the suggestion of the Political Agent, three detachments consisting respectively of 15 sowars and 24 infantry each under an efficient officer, and the whole force under command of an officer of rank and experience, have been ordered on duty at Chipanair, Byronda, and Murdanpoor; these places being alleged to be the haunts of outlaws and bad characters, the police was sent to act against them; a return showing the allocation of troops who were sent by the Durbar for the suppression of crime in the Bhopal territory was sent with khurecta, dated 14th July, to the Political Agent for transmission to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. In the khurecta sent to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General on the 19th idem, it was observed that the State had spared no means in making efficient arrangements in the way of sending troops for the suppression of crime; but the result was not so favorable as was desired, the failure of the scheme being attributable to the fact of other Native States, such as Indore, Gwalior, Rajghur, Nursinghur, Muxoodunghur and Seronge, being connected with the frontier of the western and northern districts of Bhopal. The arrangements which are in force in Bhopal for the suppression of crime do not exist in the above States, in consequence bad characters who have their homes in these places commit raids in Bhopal territory, and by crossing the frontiers of Bhopal find shelter in the neighbouring States. To render the scheme of any practicable effect similar arrangements as those made in Bhopal territory should be introduced in the neighbouring States, this could only be brought about by the kind offices of the Agent to the Governor-General. In reply to this communication, the Agent to the Governor-General, in his khurecta, under date the 31st July, observes that he had not lost sight of the matter, and that such steps as might appear called for would be adopted according to circumstances.

2. It was deemed very desirable that suitable barracks should be built for the accommodation of the cavalry corps known as the Siah Wardi (wearing black uniform) on the same plan and principle as the barracks of the cavalry wearing red (Surkh Wardi). The object of quartering the men in one place was to secure their presence in their lines and to populate the new city of Shahjehanabad which is called after my name, the new cavalry barrack consists of six detached blocks of building, each having cost Rupees 10,125-15, the aggregate cost for the construction of the new barracks amounts to Rupees 60,755-10.

3. The shop-keepers in the vicinity of the Jumamasjid to suit their personal convenience put up platforms in the front of their shops with temporary awnings and thus encroached on the public roads and interfered with the uniformity of the buildings. The Commissioner of Police was directed to remove the platforms, &c.

4. The offence of preferring false complaints by bad characters and others against innocent persons was becoming very common, and as this nefarious practice took up unnecessarily the time of the officers of the State, and subjected the accused to great and grievous hardship; the

Criminal Courts have been directed to deal with offenders of this class with severity in view to put a stop to such offences.

5. Cashiers in charge of district cash chests were in the habit of lending public money to their fellow servants and others; these officials have been enjoined on pain of severe punishment to abstain from dealing with public funds.

6. In the City of Bhopal no periodical fairs of any importance were hitherto held as is wont in other large cities, as by means of fairs an impetus is given to trade. I have, therefore, in the interest of commerce, directed a periodical fair to be held at Bhopal annually during the winter; the Bhopal fair will be held from 24th November to 23rd December. The newly founded City of Shahjehanabad being well adapted for a periodical fair, the Bhopal annual fair is therefore intended to be held at Shahjehanabad. Merchandise intended for sale in the Bhopal fair will be exempted from payment of sayar dues (transit duties) for three consecutive years. Notification to this effect has been sent through the Political Agent for promulgation in British territory.

Efficient Police arrangements have been made to afford protection to merchandise. According to the requisition of merchants, the term of the Bhopal fair has been extended from four to five weeks. Lakhs of rupees have exchanged hands in the Bhopal fair. The subjoined memorandum shows the amount of sayar dues which have been remitted:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
For 1872, A.D.	...	...	17,942	6	0
„ 1873 „	...	...	44,323	3	6
Total			62,265	9	6

7. According to the provision of the Rules regarding leave of absence, a servant of the State after three years' continuous service was entitled to three months' accumulative leave on full pay or one month's leave after one year's service. The Leave Rules further enjoined that in the event of an absentee overstaying his leave for a period of 15 days he would forfeit his appointment. Instances having been brought to the notice of the Ruler that officers and servants of the State were in the habit of availing themselves of the leave they were entitled to by the Leave Code whether they were in need of it or no. Besides this as it was becoming a common practice for absentees to apply for extension of leave, and this practice was detrimental to the interest of the service, it was therefore ruled that no servants of the State excepting soldiers and such servants as proceed on pilgrimage to Mecca would be entitled to pay when on leave. Absentees not returning after the expiration of their leave will forfeit their appointments, and under no circumstances will they be restored to their posts. Heads of Departments are not authorized to grant more than one week's leave to their subordinates.

8. In consequence of there having been no uniform rates of Tariff to be levied on the weighing of grain, the system of collecting sayar

dues was exposed to great irregularity and abuse, inasmuch as the Customs Officers did pretty much as they pleased in the collection of custom's dues. According to the old Tariff a mani of grain (a mani = 4 maunds) was chargeable with payment of duty in kind or money from half to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of grain or from two to four annas, a bullock load of brown sugar at $1\frac{1}{4}$ seer of brown sugar or one rupee per mani, on one passari (= five seers) of opium from two pie to five annas, or on one seer from three-quarter anna to four annas. On spices of Rupees 100 value from 12 annas to Rupees 3. To remedy this evil I have sanctioned one uniform Tariff in supersession of those in force hitherto to be collected within the limits of the Bhopal territory, *viz.*, on any article valued at Rupees 100 a toll of 12 annas will be charged, one-third of which will be paid to the party weighing the dutiable articles and two-thirds to be carried to the credit of the State exchequer. Grain intended for sowing or for the *bond fide* consumption of the cultivator will be exempted from the duty due to the State.

9. In some departments of the State the public accounts were kept in sheets of paper; this system was exposed to abuse, inasmuch as it afforded opportunities to officials to tamper with the accounts with impunity. Instead of this system the accounts have been ordered to be kept in properly bound books with their pages bearing consecutive numbers, each page to bear the signature of the head of the department and the impression of the State seal.

10. Hitherto in consequence of the Police and other officials of the State hesitating to have recourse to their arms in the capture of dacoits and other bad characters, opportunities were afforded them to evade arrest. An Ishtear (notice) was promulgated directing the Police in the event of their having an encounter with dacoits not to refrain from the use of arms to effect a capture, should other measures fail.

11. In paragraph 15 of the Administration Report for 1871 mention is made that extra establishments were entertained at the three Nizamuts (head-quarters of Divisions) and Bhopal for the purpose of disposing of arrears of work. On a reference being made recently to ascertain the extent of work which had been disposed of, the subjoined lists were received.

Number of suits remaining undisposed of in 1870 at the three Nizamuts and Bhopal 23,166, as per detail.

		Disposed of since 1870	Undisposed of
Western Division...	8,368	1,063	7,305
Eastern "	5,472	1,958	3,514
Southern "	4,091	1,435	2,659
Bhopal City	5,232	2,427	2,805
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total ...	23,166	6,883	16,283
<hr/>		<hr/>	

12. In consequence of the Jaghirdars of the State taking no interest in the education of their children, a school has been established in Bhopal for this purpose. An Ishtear (notice) has been promulgated throughout the limits of the State intimating to those concerned the object of this institution.

13. The Bhopal frontiers are conterminous with other Native States as also with British territory. In the latter no one is permitted to keep fire-arms without a pass, but as the case is different in the former, armed dacoits and others from these places cross the Bhopal frontiers and, after committing raids in Bhopal territory, recross the Bhopal frontier and thus evade pursuit. When armed bodies of men have no pass in their possession to show, it is difficult to discern whether they are travellers or dacoits. Under these circumstances, and after consulting the views of the Political Agent (Note:—who disapproved of the course proposed), it was ruled that no one, unless armed with a pass from the State he belongs to, will be allowed to carry arms within Bhopal territory. In the event of any armed men crossing the Bhopal frontier and not having in their possession a pass they will be disarmed; the same rule is to be made applicable to subjects of Bhopal in the event of their going armed in other States without a pass. A Notification embodying therein the substance of the above order has been promulgated throughout the limits of Bhopal. A copy thereof has been sent to the Political Agent for circulation in the adjoining Native States.

14. The Codes of Criminal, Fiscal, and Civil Procedures of the State were found to require certain alterations and additions, a new edition was published after the views and opinion of the officers of the State had been ascertained.

15. Hitherto there was no check on the Superintendent in charge of the Commissariat godowns which are in the Futtehghur Fort, he is now held responsible for the stores in his charge, and is required to render an account annually of the same.

16. The Western Division of Bhopal had already been visited by me since my accession, and a report of my tour was duly submitted; but with the view of improving the administration of the country I again visited it, and according to established custom I caused all the landlords, freeholders, revenue contractors, village accountants, village watchmen, bankers, pensioners, employes of the land revenue, Police, Customs Departments, and others to be assembled, and after the usual notice was read to them, petitions, which were presented on the occasion, were received and forwarded to the departments they appertained to for enquiry and report; those which were intended for enquiry by me were duly attended to.

17. To encourage trade and for the benefit of the public, the construction of the Hoshungabad road was taken in hand and was placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Roads of the Eastern and Southern Divisions, but as the works did not progress rapidly under departmental supervision, the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General having urged the expediency of completing the works as soon as possible, the construction of the road was therefore given on contract to one Baboo Champal, a resident of the Deccan, at the rate of Rupees 1,700 per mile, the contractor has undertaken to finish the road within nine months.

18. Instances of attempts to plunder the State dâks having been brought to notice, an order was therefore issued strictly prohibiting valuables from being carried along with letter packets, and dâk runners enjoined not to wear jewellery when engaged in carrying dâks.

19. Hitherto the rules in force in Bhopal territory in matters regarding extradition (these rules were approved by Colonel Sleeman, Commissioner of Nerbudda and Saugur, Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, and Captain Joseph David Cunningham, Political Agent in Bhopal) were that in the event of a criminal committing a heinous offence in British territory and absconding to Bhopal territory, a Thannadar from British District on hearing the whereabouts of the escaped criminal proceeded with a guard to the place where the criminal was supposed to be, and after effecting his arrest made the criminal over to the Thannadar of the place on his receipt for safe custody and ultimate surrender to the British Thannadar; in like manner criminals of Bhopal absconding to British territory were dealt with. The Thannadar from either place received such assistance as was needed by him; this plan of mutual surrender of criminals had been in force for an age. The same plan was adopted by the neighbouring Native States in the matter regarding extradition and was found to work admirably inasmuch as it invariably led to the successful capture and mutual surrender of criminals, thus crime was in a considerable measure checked. Of late a new rule contrary to the one in the matter regarding the reciprocal surrender of criminals has come into force, by which it is required that no criminals can be surrendered unless the application to the Political Agent is supported with proofs of the accused's guilt. By the provision of this rule criminals cannot be arrested without proofs being adduced beforehand; in consequence crime has become common, and therefore the Political Agent was addressed to permit the provision of the former rules to continue in force. Ultimately the following plan was determined on, that in the event of the surrender of a criminal being urgently required, a detailed report of the circumstances of the case from the officer in whose jurisdiction the alleged offence was committed should invariably accompany the application for surrender of criminals. In such cases no proofs would be required before application is made by the Political Agent for surrender of criminals. To give effect to the proposed scheme a Notification was promulgated throughout the limits of the State for the information of Thannadars and others.

20. The system of regular payment of fixed salaries to the Survey Department has not worked efficiently, the employes being sure of their monthly pay did not care to do their full share of work, their laxity hampered the working of the Settlement Department, and as villages which were not surveyed could not be leased out, the State in consequence sustained pecuniary loss. To remedy this evil, the Surveyors and Chainmen instead of receiving fixed stipends are paid at the rate of Rupee 1-4 for the survey of 100 beegahs of cultivated land, and at the rate of 13 annas per 100 beegahs of culturable land, and eight annas per 100 beegahs of waste land.

The extra establishment entertained for the disposal of arrears has been increased.

21. The Nazims (Commissioners) of the Divisions were in the habit of coming to Bhopal for the submission of their annual cash accounts and remaining absent from their headquarters for longer

periods than was actually necessary; as their absence from head-quarters was detrimental to the interests of the public service, and as their presence in Bhopal was only required for the attestation of the accounts, they have been directed not to come to Bhopal until the accounts were ready for attestation.

22. Tobacconists and other petty shop-keepers contrary to established rules paid certain imposts for license to vend their goods in fairs; in the interest of trade these imposts have been abolished.

23. The condition of several departments of the State was such as to render their re-organization indispensable, this was effected by a reduction in expenditure of Rupees 61,848-6-6 in certain departments, and, on the other hand, the expenditure of other departments was increased by Rupees 25,003-9, actual decrease Rupees 36,844-13-6.

24. There are four forts in Bhopal territory, at Raisen, Chowkighud, Sewas, and Ashta, each under a killadar, whose duty hitherto was only to look after the guards in the forts, the killadar of Chowkighud in addition to his own duty is required to patrol the country under his jurisdiction. In the Southern Division to inspect the Police Stations and to keep a sharp look-out on the movements of dacoits and to adopt such steps as would lead to the suppression of crime.

The killadar of Scwas to exercise the same authority and perform similar duties in the Eastern Division.

The killadar of Ashta to exercise the same authority in the Western Division.

The killadar of Raisen to exercise general control over the working of the three divisions abovementioned.

25. The Chief of Bhopal from time immemorial reserved to himself the right of exercising criminal and civil jurisdiction over the estates of Jaghirdars, the Jaghirdars having only the power to deal with fiscal cases; but Her Highness the late Secunder Begum delegated to Jaghirdars criminal and civil jurisdiction to be exercised within their respective estates, but they were found unequal to the task, in consequence litigants were subjected to great inconvenience in obtaining redress. The Jaghirdars had also failed to comply with the requisitions of the State. Under the circumstance it was deemed advisable for the Chief to resume the criminal and civil jurisdiction which the Jaghirdars were permitted to exercise within their respective estates, these powers have accordingly been resumed by the Chief since Fusli 1282=A.D. October 1874, leaving the Jaghirdars to deal only with fiscal and other miscellaneous matters. Jaghirdars holding either whole or half pergunnahs have had their thannahs replaced by those from the State charging the expenditure of these thannahs against the Jaghirdars concerned. A Notification to this effect has been promulgated for the information of all Jaghirdars.

26. By the will of God, on Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum, heir-apparent to the State, attaining the age of discretion, it was deemed advisable to find a suitable consort for her. Accordingly search was made from among the members of the Bhopal family, of whom none was considered an eligible match for Her Highness. With the same object a search was made among the families of the Bhopal Pathans, but to no

purpose. With the consent of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan and the approval of the members of the Bhopal family and the principal officers of the State, Mian Ahmed Ali Khan, son of Baki Mahomed Khan, by race a Pathan, of the clan of Mirazi Khail, resident of Jellalabad, in the District of Mozuffernuggur, age 16 years, of good appearance, and of good family, was selected as a suitable consort for Her Highness.

The late Nawab Secunder Begum brought the youth with her when returning from Agra, kept him in her own palace, and had him educated. By desire of the Chief of Bhopal His Excellency the Viceroy in Council accorded his formal sanction to the proposal regarding the marriage of the Sultan Jehan with Mian Ahmed Ali Khan. The ceremony of betrothal was celebrated in the presence of the members of the Bhopal family and officers of the State in Hijri 22nd Saiban 1291=A.D. October 1874. Her Highness was afterwards married to Mian Ahmed Ali Khan on 23rd Zilhij, 1291 Hijri=A.D. 1st February 1875 (Monday), according to the tenets of the Mahomedan faith, in the presence of the Kazi of the State and those who were invited for the occasion, and witnesses, and the Vakeel of the State. A marriage portion of two crores of rupees was settled on the bride. Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, Officiating Political Agent, and other British Officers from Mhow, Saugur, Hoshungabad, Augur, and other places participated in the ceremony and added élat to the occasion.

The subjoined is the list of the articles of the aggregate value of Rupees 5,50,000 given as dowry to the Sultan Jehan—

Jewelry	Rs. 3,25,000
Cloth with gold edging, &c.	„ 1,35,000
Silver and copper plates, China, &c. and palanquien ..	„ 75,000
Horses, elephants, and carriages, &c.	„ 15,000
Total	Rs. 5,50,000

A jaghir of Rupees 40,000 has been conferred on Mian Ahmed Ali Khan by the State with the title of Nazirod-doulah Sultan Dulah Mian Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadoor.

The Bhopal Force has been directed to salute the Sultan Dulah.

On the occasion of the marriage a feast was given to all the State servants, both of high and low degree, the marriage expenses will be reported in the next year's Report.

When Her Highness the Sultan Jehan succeeds to the State, application will be made to Government to confer on Her Highness' husband the title of Nawab as was intimated in yad (letter) of 9th February 1875.

27. Since January 1874, and after the transmission of the Annual Report, 51 criminal cases of a heinous character were filed by the exertion of the Police and the forces of the State; the offenders in 12 cases were captured and the plundered property recovered, in one case the stolen property was only recovered, the offender having decamped. Three cases were discharged for want of evidence, and 35 cases are pending enquiry.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BUNDELCUND AGENCY FOR 1874-75.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Rainfall*.—The registry at Nowgong was $52\frac{9}{10}$ inches, which is considerably above the average.

But the habit of ill-balanced distribution, which of late years has marred the effect of successive monsoons, in regard to agriculture still clung to the season, as the whole quantity, excepting $1\frac{2}{10}$ in February, fell in the four months, June to September.

2. *Agriculture*.—The autumn crops were under an average.

A few tracts had a light sprinkling from December clouds, but generally the failure of the cold weather rain was as marked as at headquarters, and stunted the spring crops accordingly.

In some places, indeed, not even the equivalent of the seed was regained.

In the east and south of the province, crops were generally better than in the north and west, though each division showed exceptional patches.

Over wide tracts the urhur pulse was entirely withered up, and the gram partially so, by a few nights of sharp frost.

The *kans*—bindweed—the plague of Bundelcund cultivation, still holds possession of immense areas, where I remember finding a few years ago scarcely travelling room between the closely crowded fields.

Fortunately however for the poor, the mahooa crop has, this spring, turned out fairly.

On the whole, though little alteration from the straitened condition of the province in late years can be reported, and though some parts, such as those about Duttia, Baoni, and the Hushtbhya jaghirs, continue to suffer severely, yet such change, as can be expressed for the entire Agency, has been in the direction of improvement.

3. *Health* was generally fair. No epidemic of cholera, though a year rarely passes without a few cases occurring, most commonly towards the eastern and north-eastern borders.

There was a good deal of small-pox in the east, which may give a stimulus to vaccination, as, in several places, where special investigation was made at the time the marked immunity of properly vaccinated children became patent to all.

4. One *Chief died*, viz., Choubey Mukoond Sing, *Jaghiridar of Paldeo*, on 1st April 1874, succeeded by his brother, Choubey Anrudh Sing.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

5. *Ooreha* or *Tehree*.—Last report mentioned the then recent death of Maharaja Humeer Sing without issue.

On the sanction of Government being received, his younger brother, Koor Pratab Sing, was installed as Chief.

As he was merely a youth of 19 years, without previous training, and the State was not free of troubles, an officer, Major A. Mayne, was deputed for a time to aid the young ruler by his counsel.

The Chief has recently had a son and heir born, the first event of the kind to an occupant of the Ooreha guddee during the last three quarters of a century, and the cause therefore of proportionate rejoicing.

One of the State difficulties was the conflict for sole power between new and old officials. There was room for both classes, and need for their respective qualifications. But the former had, under the late Chief, acquired exclusive influence, and the want of the others was in sundry matters felt.

The above position has been reversed under the present Maharaja, who has reinstated the old officials, while the new have had to retire.

In previous reports were mentioned the serious differences between the Kantur Thakoors and the Durbar, some of which remained unsettled, though smoothed over.

During the year these were adjusted. The Thakoors had to submit, and the Durbar then made some improvements on their terms of quit-rent and service.

There was still trouble from our Lullutpoor dacoits, Rundheer Sing and gang.

These, harbouring with friends in jungle tracts of Gwalior territory to the west, continued every now and then to make raids into British or Native Bundelcund. With information complete and plans arranged beforehand, their habit has been suddenly to come long distances, plunder some rich villager's house, shooting any one who opposes them, and then to retire rapidly, getting well out of reach, and disappearing, before any competent force can be on their track.

Fortunately for the peace of the district, however, Rundheer Sing and five companions were, ere the closure of this report, encountered by a party of the Lullutpoor Police and Central India Horse, and all killed with the loss of one constable on our side.

Ooreha is one of the States which has suffered most severely from the late series of unfavorable years, and will need careful management and good seasons for several years, ere it can be free of money difficulties.

6. *Duttia*.—Of late years the system of management has been sliding, from the better form, in which it was cast during our supervision some time ago, back into the native type.

Agriculture and revenue have had to contend with a succession of bad years.

The debt is now about a year's income, and establishments are in arrears. Instead of all revenue being brought to account in the Central treasury and disbursements being made therefrom, various talookas or groups of villages are now placed under special management for the expenses of particular departments, one such group being for the payment of the debt.

If the programme for the latter object be carried out, the plan may answer; and the same may be said of the other assignments, if their declared principle, *viz.*, that no department is to spend more than its allotment, or contract any new debt, be really maintained. But there is no guarantee for an intelligent and careful working of the scheme on these principles; and grounds of confidence are wanting, as the officials of these separate charges are mostly untrained men of the old stamp, appointed by the Chief; and also as there is no certain check on expenditure by himself.

Practically, the plan almost removes those men from the control of the Durbar officers, and renders it nearly impossible for the latter to exercise supervision, or even to keep the State affairs connectedly in view as a whole.

The risk is that things will slide, till the results of these separate charges, when brought together, are found to give a general result worse than expected.

At the capital there have been great improvements of late years.

The State has recently done good service in arresting a number of dacoits of adjoining territory.

7. *Sumptur*.—The condition of the insane Chief is unaltered.

8. *Punnah*.—The intelligent young Chief goes on well.

Of the construction of the Bisram Ghât as a work meriting notice for its magnitude and importance you had an opportunity of judging by personal inspection last cold weather.

9. *Ajighur*.—There is little to note except the old struggle to clear off debt. Plans are fair but imperfectly carried out and seasons have been adverse.

Under such circumstances, however, the work on the Singpoor Ghât which you lately saw is the more creditable.

Small-pox raged about Ajighur. Enquiry was made in the capital, independent of the vaccinators, with the following result:—

Out of 184 vaccinated children who were traced, 131 had been successful, and of these only 3 got small-pox mildly, while out of the 53 unsuccessful and hence unprotected cases, 28 were attacked, of whom 5 died.

10. *Chirkhari*.—The young Maharaja having, in 1874, completed his 21st year, was invested with authority. He is not wanting in intelligence, but as he had evinced a disposition abruptly to upset arrangements made during the Government supervision of the State and to oust or reduce the principal officials of the long minority without respect to their service under his father or during our superintendence, an officer, Captain F. Maitland, was deputed to Chirkhari for a time as a friendly adviser whom the Chief should consult in matters of importance.

From one danger incidental to young Chief's coming into power after a minority, *viz.*, that of squandering his accumulated treasure, he is likely to be free as he is careful in money matters, if indeed his tendency do not lead to the opposite danger of stinting legitimate expenditure on proper objects, such as fair remuneration to his officials and outlay on improvements, &c.

11. *Bijawur*.—The Chief was absent for half the year on a series of pilgrimages.

Pecuniarily, the result has been—establishments in arrears, and work suspended on an important road, which might have been finished, and in which the Chief at first expressed much interest.

12. *Chutterpoor*.—Is making quiet but steady progress under the superintendence of Choubey Dhunput Rae.

Hard times had told on it for several years, when there was a difficulty in balancing expenditure with income, but matters are now better and the balance on the right side.

A good deal has been done by the Superintendent in the way of tanks, roadside trees, and wells on the principal routes.

It has been my endeavour to get a series of old tanks near Now-gong repaired and improved, and proper irrigation outlets and channels made, partly as an example from which such works might gradually be repeated throughout the district. One very fine tank, re-named after the late Chief, Jugut Sangor, has thus been completed, and will irrigate a considerable area, while the sluice arrangements are such that no water need be wasted, as it can be let on or turned off in a moment.

The little Raja, now eight years old, though still a delicate child, is more than usually intelligent and self-possessed, with a touch of quaintness in his ways.

He takes to his lessons well—knows a little arithmetic, reads Hindi fairly, and occasionally writes me a letter in fine bold Nagri-characters, half an inch high, and capitally formed.

13. *Baonee*.—The series of bad years continued here in full severity. Fields on fields, ploughed and sown for the spring crops, remained, through the failure of the winter rains, as bare as when the sod was first turned, or produced just enough to show that they had been sown.

From a variety of causes the revenue, for several years past, had been reduced to nearly one-half of its proper amount.

As the Nawab's health unfitted him for exertion, and his brothers had failed to keep matters right, the State has now, at the Nawab's request, been taken under supervision during his son's minority.

As it is to be expected that the series of bad years will not be indefinitely continued, and expenditure has now been brought within income, it may be hoped that, with a return of more favorable seasons, the State will recover itself.

14. *Jignee* and *Logassi*, both under the superintendence of Rai Parmeshri Dass, are doing well, though the spring crop suffered so severely in the former that the zemindars petitioned for entire remission of rent.

III.—JUDICIAL.

15. *Tabular Returns*.—Separately submitted.

Suttee, Sumadh, Julpurwa.—No case occurred.

Rajpoot female infanticide.—During the year the births among the Purihars of Jigni have been seven boys and five girls, of which latter one was still-born. Of the remaining four, one died of disease when a month old. Of the children born in previous years one boy died, but no girl.

Of children born since supervision and registry began, there now survive 57 boys and 31 girls.

Robbery of Government mails.—None.

Robbery of cash in transit.—None.

Kidnapping girls.—No case came to notice.

Dacoity.—Seven cases were reported. Of these five were in Tehree by our Lullutpoor dacoits, Rundheer Sing and gang, whose destruction by the police since the close of the year has been already noticed.

In those cases four men were killed, some 18 wounded, and property worth about Rupces 10,000 carried off.

One of the other cases was in Bijawar ilaka. The dacoits were interrupted, and most of them have been subsequently arrested.

The remaining case was a petty one in Punna ilaka, and two men were arrested.

16. In last report I noticed the Hirapoor dacoity, committed mainly by the Puar Thakoors of Jigna in the Jhansie District of Gwalior, and adverted to the gross manner in which these men had for years been allowed absolute impunity for habitual and notorious dacoity and murder.

I mentioned also the cordial assurances of the Officiating Resident at Gwalior that his best efforts would be given to bring this state of things to an end.

Though the local officials, at starting in this case, followed their old line of conduct,—first delaying to act when requisition reached them,—next, making a pretended enquiry, as the result of which, they reported the Thakoors innocent and did nothing,—and then, when peremptorily ordered from Gwalior to arrest them, proceeding in such way and allowing such warning that every man inevitably succeeded in absconding,—yet the result of the Resident's action was marked.

Instead of the dacoits openly continuing unmolested in their villages, as hitherto, in spite of requisitions for their seizure in various cases, parties of Gwalior troops and police were employed for their capture.

Although during the year success was not great, yet the position was changed, for the dacoits had had to leave their homes, and go into hiding as proclaimed offenders.

Without the ægis now of open protection by the local officials, they were thus more liable to fall either into the hands of the special

parties posted by the Gwalior Durbar, or of the authorities of adjoining and intermixed territory, in which there was a long reckoning of plunder and murder against them.

In the Hirapoor case there were a dozen Gwalior men, of whom up to the close of the year the Gwalior police secured one.

Since the year ended, however, seven have been arrested by the adjoining Duttia authorities.

Gwalior has also, at the instance of the Resident, arrested a number of men charged in previous cases of dacoity, &c., but hitherto untouched in spite of ample evidence.

Gwalior police and troops can prove themselves active and successful enough against dacoits, and the notorious immunity so long enjoyed by the Jigna Thakoors is, whatever its origin, the more remarkable.

17. *Thuggee by drugging*.—Two cases came up. In one instance cloth worth Rupees 20 was stolen during the insensibility of the owner, who eventually recovered.

In the other case property worth Rupees 18 was taken from two men, one of whom died, while the other recovered.

In both cases the perpetrators escaped. Those who thus practice drugging for purposes of theft do it on travellers they have joined *en route*. Having drugged the food of their companions, they go off with whatever is worth taking, and are many miles away before their victims recover or are discovered. Too often no trace of their movements can then be got.

Sonoreas and *Chunderbedis*—professional pilferers in Tehree and Duttia. The register shows 12 to have died, and 14 absconded, in the year, leaving 154 under surveillance.

IV.—REVENUE.

18. The *revenue* of most of the *Native States* suffered unavoidably from the defective harvests.

The *Government tribute* was unaffected.

The following items of *succession nuzzerana* were realized :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Sarila, last instalment	... 5,000	0	0
„ Kamta Rijola	... 469	0	0
„ Chutterpoor, first instalment	... 11,107	10	0
Total	... 16,576	10	0

V.—EDUCATION.

19. *State Schools*.—Returns are yet incomplete, but those received are for 39 schools showing the following aggregate :—

Average daily number of scholars, 1,092.

Total expenditure, Rupees 18,009.

Most of the teaching is in Hindee and next to that in Urdu.

English is taught only in the schools of the principal States.

20. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong, for which preparation was made during the year, has been opened since its close.

If, as may be hoped, its influence in future on young Chiefs and their associates should make even a moderate approach to the greatness of the need for such instruction as will here be available, this institution ought to prove one of the most important measures of improvement attempted in Bundeund in recent years.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

21. *Imperial Military*.—At Nowgong Cantonment no new works of importance in progress, but Rupees 17,641 expended on repairs and petty construction.

Imperial Civil.—Rupees 1,407 expended on Treasury Guard-house and Kuteherry verandah.

22. *Imperial communications*.—Expenditure Rupees 78,159 on the Imperial roads. Most of this was on the line from Nowgong to the railway at Sutna. The upper part of the Murla Ghât still remains the missing link on this line, preventing really *through* traffic.

The temporary stone causeways and trestle bridges provided last year at the great unbridged rivers—the Sind, Betwa, Dessan, and Kane—have been of the greatest convenience all through the fair season.

23. *Native State Works*.—Returns from 24 districts indicate an outlay of Rupees 1,12,781.

The principal items in order of magnitude were in Punnah, Ooreha, and Chirkhari.

In *Ooreha* (Tehree) a good deal has been done of late years in improved bazaars and drainage at the capital, on pueka causeways over streams too large to be bridged at present, and on roads. Unfortunately the latter work has been rather desultory and scattered, and with too little uniformity of plan to produce the full result for the outlay which might have been presented, had more regularity and system been preserved.

During the cold season I got an entirely new road marked out through the old, and once considerable, town of Jatara, along the main street of which it was difficult to get a cart; while to meet one, or a camel, was a danger.

In *Punnah*, I have already noticed the Bisram Ghât between the Vindhyan tableland and the Banda plains stretching northward to the Jumna, which is under construction by the Maharaja. It is certainly the boldest and most important single work attempted in recent times by any Bundeund Chief, and the one which will be of most marked use, as it makes all the difference between cart traffic being, or not being, possible in that quarter.

It is higher and more difficult naturally than the Murla Ghât on the Imperial road, but its gradient now, of 4 in 100, will be quite as easy, and it opens up the country in a different direction.

Though much finishing work yet remains in hand, the road, as you saw last cold season, is already open to carts.

In *Ajighur*, the *Singpoor Ghât*, the commencement of which by the Chief was mentioned last year, was also, as you saw, opened during the cold weather, though much finishing work remains.

About one-third as large as the Bisram Ghât, and over easier ground, it is for Ajighur communications the natural complement of that other and larger work,—as the road from Ajighur below to the tableland above is now easy over the Singpoor ridge to the Bisram Ghât.

In *Chirkhari*, expenditure had hitherto been liberal on public works, the result of which is apparent in the fine tanks constructed and repaired, the magnificent school, and the handsome bazaars being opened up at the capital.

The Chief on accession to power left the latter nearly at a stand-still. Fortunately most of the tank designs had been completed. The good roads already made about Chirkhari await the co-operation of the adjoining British district in similarly improving their continuations there.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

24. Returns received from the Inspecting Post Master are incomplete; as for the four principal offices out of the eleven in the Agency there is no record of the number of letters, &c., despatched.

The aggregate of letters, &c., issued was 147,118. Of those received for despatch the returns are incomplete as above:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cash receipts	...	...	5,315	2	3
Disbursements	...	...	5,680	15	8

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

25. None in Bundelcund, but much needed.

IX.—MILITARY.

26. The Nowgong garrison consists of—

G.-11 Battery Royal Artillery.

Two Companies, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment.

Two Squadrons, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Wing, 20th Madras Native Infantry.

The troops have been healthy. Separate tables of strength and health are submitted.

The British troops are in the new station, somewhat crowded and inconvenienced owing to the non-completion of some of the remaining

barracks, work on which has been entirely stopped, and which, left open to successive monsoons, stand an unexpectedly prolonged test of the excellence of their foundations and mortar. As one or two of the buildings most needed are within an ace of completion, and all material needed is in stock, though deteriorating, the advisability and economy of completing these is a perfectly separate question from the policy of going on with all the buildings originally planned.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

27. *Dispensaries*.—Returns of 12 Native State institutions and the Nowgong dispensary, which latter is the only one under European medical supervision, give—

Admissions	...	...	...	12,883
Deaths	...	...	...	190

The cost of the dispensaries, so far as returns received show, was Rupees 7,596.

28. *Vaccination*.—The returns received through Dr. Watson give—

Total vaccinations	...	...	...	27,545
Of these were successful	...	...	...	22,542
Unsuccessful or doubtful	...	...	...	3,636
Result unknown	...	...	...	1,367

The largest numbers were as follow in—

Duttia	...	...	...	5,552
Punnah	...	...	...	4,368
Oorcha	...	...	...	3,812
Chutterpoor	...	...	...	3,010
Bijawur	...	...	...	2,137
Chirkhari	...	...	...	1,976
Sumptur and Umra	...	...	...	1,388
Ajighur	...	...	...	1,036

As compared with last year, there was an increase in Duttia and Oorcha, &c., and a decrease in some others; the principal decrease being 1,103 in Chirkhari.

Cost, so far as returns received show, Rupees 8,241.

29. Vaccination has many difficulties to contend with in the beliefs, customs or prejudices of the people.

e.g.—There is the general belief of Hindoos that small-pox [Mata or Devi] is a manifestation of the Goddess Devi, and therefore not to be interfered with.

This latter view admits of some modification as, in their own experience, they see every gradation of the disease from the slightest to the severest and fatal form, and although inoculation in the ordinary way was not practised in Bundelcund, yet a mode of inducing the disease artificially, as a preventive of its severer natural attack, was occasionally attempted by mothers who, when the disease was prevalent in their neighbourhood, would dissolve or mix up a small-pox scab in water, and give it as a drink to a child not yet attacked, in the hope that it would induce a mild form of the disease, an expectation often falsified by the result as in ordinary inoculation.

But it takes some time for them to credit that the vaccine eruption may be regarded as practically the same, merely modified by transmission through their sacred animal—the cow—deprived of its danger, and confined to a single spot.

Among the stories occasionally heard is one, known also elsewhere, that the operation on the arm is to discover a child with white blood, who is to appear and work great things, and whom consequently it is an object of the authorities to discover and secure. The looked-for child is variously expected by those Hindoos among whom such stories circulate to be a Shak-Karta, a mighty king who will found a new era, or by Mussulmans to be some great Imam.

Ignorance is a chief basis of both the prejudice and credulity. When it is pointed out that inoculation has long been practised among Hindoos in some parts of India and the Himalayas, and that it was actually learnt from the Mussulmans of Constantinople by the English before the discovery of vaccination, and that this latter is simply the substitution of a safer method of attaining the same object, both Hindoo and Mussulman can see that the measure is not wholly a frankish innovation from which they need shrink.

Even when a child has been vaccinated there are still more than ordinary risks against success, as mothers often wash and scrub the arm immediately after getting home. This practice has doubtless a good deal to do with the considerable proportion of unsuccessful or doubtful cases.

Example and notably that of their own Chiefs is however better than any amount of precept for the bulk of the people, and it is owing to the Chief's example, countenance, and pecuniary support that so much is possible in the face of all those difficulties.

During last cold season the Maharaja of Ooreha had his daughter and nephew vaccinated; the Maharaja of Ajighur his two sons, and the Jaghirdars of Dhoorve and Bijna had each a son and two near relatives.

At Ajighur the operation was more than voluntary. It was specially solicited. The Chief had recently seen the child of one of his Sirdars mortally ill with the disease and the sight struck home. His eldest son had been vaccinated, but unsuccessfully, the previous year, so he had the operation repeated on him and performed also on his second son.

Reference has already been made (in paragraph 10) to the investigations at Ajighur and elsewhere to ascertain and exhibit locally the protective result of vaccination as practised in these parts.

A somewhat marked case occurred at Chutterpoor. The Kotwal of the city, a Mussulman of position, had all his children vaccinated except one, who was reserved by the females of the family from the operation. Epidemic small-pox visited the town and took that one, leaving the others untouched.

30. *Boundary Settlement.*—The appointment of boundary officer has been unfilled now for a couple of years since Captain Blowers' departure.

Captain Vincent, of the Central India Horse, came for a few months in the cold season and disposed satisfactorily of a number of cases.

But in view of the vast mileage needing settlement or demarcation, the desultory way of dealing with it by an officer occasionally

deputed in the cold season, and liable to change each time, does not meet the circumstances of the case for which an officer was authorized.

It barely keeps pace with the number of fresh cases arising, and thus leaves the Agency overburdened with a scarcely decreasing mass of most troublesome disputes, which, if steadily taken up, and kept in hand by an officer for a few years, might be cleared off.

The former points are illustrated by the following figures :—

Disputes on file at close of 1873-74	...	102
New cases in 1874-75	...	14
	Total	116
Settled in year	...	17
Disputes left at end of year	...	99

An officer deputed temporarily in the cold season requires a little time to become acquainted with the work and district, &c., so that on his first coming part of the season is lost, and he goes away again just when he has become familiar with the duties, necessarily also leaving various matters in progress, the completion of which should be by him, and the proper clues to which when reference comes up to the Agency during the recess are wanting. The like occurs again the next year that an officer is thus temporarily deputed. In fact there are the same inconveniences and hopelessness of ending them which existed formerly in Malwa and Bhopal when that plan was followed there, and which led to the appointment of boundary officers in those parts as subsequently also authorized for Bundelcund.

31. Besides the officers already mentioned in previous paragraphs, there remains to be also favorably named Captain E. Temple, Political Assistant, Cantonment Magistrate, Judge of Small Cause Courts, &c., &c.

Health of troops at Nowgong from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

TROOPS.	Average strength.	Total admission to hos- pital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in hos- pital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
G.-11th Royal Artillery	150.5	333	222	14.42	5	3.33	{ 3 fever. 1 accidental. 1 suicide.	
Her Majesty's 63rd Light Infantry.	177.3	374	211.29	11.38	3	1.69	{ 1 purpura simplex. 2 abscess of liver.	
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	276	277	100	11.37	None.	None.	None.	
Right Wing, 20th Mad- ras Native Infantry.	285.45	624	218.94	11.068	3	1.052	{ 1 acute bronchitis. 1 ascites. 1 unknown, when march- ing by himself from Banda to Nowgong.	

Table of rainfall and temperature from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Year 1874-75. Months.			Mean day temperature.	Mean night temperature.	Mean tem- perature of month.	Total rain- fall.	Prevailing wind.	REMARKS.
April	1874	...	91°22	84°20	87°71	Nil.	North-west and south-east.	
May	"	...	98°54	86°61	92°37	Nil.		
June	"	...	95°40	83°16	89°43	Inches, Tenths.		
July	"	...	87°32	71°70	79°51	11 4		
August	"	...	83°51	70°74	81°61	10 3		
September	"	...	90°70	80°43	85°56	25 1		
October	"	...	81°33	69°03	74°93	4 9		
November	"	...	77°69	64°60	71°15	Nil.		
December	"	...	70°77	67°19	69°00	Nil.		
January 1875	"	...	69°74	67°80	68°77	Nil.		
February	"	...	73°06	62°46	68°21	1 2		
March	"	...	85°81	73°96	79°38	Nil.		
Total	...	...	1006°69	860°18	931°62	52 9		
Average	...	...	83°89	71°63	77°63	...		

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Offg. Political Agent, Bundelcund.

APPENDIX D.

No. 207, dated Baghelkund Agency, Sutna, 24th April 1875.

From—MAJOR P. W. BANNERMAN, Political Agent of Baghelkund,

To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. DALY, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Baghelkund Agency for the year 1874-75.

CHAPTER I.

1. The districts under this Agency kept singularly free of disease, with the exception of an epidemic of small-pox which broke out at Myhere in January, and from which, in consequence of the little support which the Raja gives to our endeavours to introduce vaccination, upwards of 500 people fell victims, until about the middle of March when cholera made its appearance at Sittaha and Sohagee (in Rewah) and working round by Mungowan and Raipoor on the Great Deccan Road reached Rewah on the 22nd. Up to the close of the official year there had been in these villages about 300 cases and upwards of 200 deaths. It has also appeared at Doorjunpoor, Madboghur, and Sutna. It is prevalent nearly all over the districts east of the line of railway, but as yet has not appeared in an epidemic form except in one place west of it. The crops were good. The khureef was exceptionally favorable, and prices were at least 25 per cent. lower than during the previous year. The "kodoo" and "kootkee" crops, on which the poorer classes live, were very good. The rubbee with the exception of the "urhur," which suffered from frost, was also ample.

2. There is no cases of "gang dacoity," of "suttee," or "sumadh," nor any robbery of Government mails within this Agency during the year under review.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

3. *Rewah*.—The state of affairs at Rewah have, as you are aware, been drifting from bad to worse during the year under review, in spite of every effort to keep the Maharaja alive to the responsibilities of his position. The debts of the State have increased, the revenue, though collected from the ryots, never reached the State Treasury.

4. I assumed charge on the first day of the present official year. Arrangements are being made to introduce into the administration a better system. Enquiries are being carried on into the liabilities of the State, as also into the sums due by various parties to the State, but the accounts are in such a confused condition, and there is such great unwillingness on the part of many of the officials to give efficient assistance in unravelling them, that this will be a work of time, and reports on each matter will be furnished hereafter.

5. *Nagole*.—It will be remembered that the administration of this State is being conducted by myself, the young Raja Jadoo Bhindr Sing, and the old Minister. During the year under review I have gradually entrusted the Chief with more authority and thrown more responsibility upon him. He is always most ready to listen to advice, and has done fairly well.

6. The old Minister, Sheodeen Panday, resigned, as he found neither his health nor his strength equal to the duties he was called on to perform, but his place has been admirably filled up by Moulvee Tufuzzul Hossein, who, for years, had so successfully aided the Myhere Chief in his administration. The choice was the young Chief's own, and I was only too glad to concur being well acquainted with Tufuzzul Hossein's character and attainments. I have kept a watchful eye on the expenditure; the Chief is by no means extravagant, and is using his best endeavours to get the State out of debt.

7. *Myhere*.—The administration is well conducted on the whole. The Raja is a Chief who looks into every matter, great and small, himself, and is better acquainted with everything connected with his State than the majority of men in his position.

The State is free of debt and flourishing.

8. *Sohawul*.—There is little to add to last year's report in regard to this Chief.

9. *Kotee*.—The Rais of this small estate, ably assisted by his Kamdar, manages matters well and satisfactorily; his ryots are contented and fairly prosperous.

10. *Sidpoora*.—The condition of affairs in this small estate (which is being managed by this Office) has been satisfactory under the careful supervision of Mahomed Omar, Superintendent.

11. A settlement for three years has been made; the increase in the revenue therefrom has been very slight, but the ryots have a sense of security which they never had before.

12. The receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
<i>Receipts</i> .—				
Balance of last year ...	...	4,219	4	10
Collections during the year ...	...	7,507	9	4
	Total	11,726	14	2
<i>Disbursements</i> .—				
(1) Establishments ...	1,422	0	0	
(2) Allowances to family of late Chief ...	2,614	2	8	
(3) Repairs to buildings ...	50	0	0	
(4) Pensions ...	131	0	0	
(5) In liquidation of debts	1,757	0	3	
		5,974	2	11
Balance on 31st March 1875	...	5,752	11	3

The <i>debt</i> of the estate as known on 1st April 1874 was ..	38,113	0	0
During the year claims were registered amounting to ...	5,634	3	9
Total	... 43,747	3	9

Out of this amount 16 claims aggregating Rupees 9,220-11-9 were either thrown out as not being legitimate charges or were compromised. The amount thus expended was ...	... 1,757	0	0
Leaving a balance of	... 41,990	3	9

I have no doubt that on investigation I shall be able to reduce this amount very considerably.

CHAPTER III.

13. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

14. *Criminal Justice*.—The Statement in the margin shows the

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder ...	1	1
Culpable homicide ...	3	5
Total ...	4	6

number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court during the year 1874-75. The Rewah State having supreme jurisdiction, this Statement only notes those cases occurring within the minor States of

Nagode, Myhere, Sohawul, and Kotee, or in which British subjects were concerned.

15. *Punishment of whipping* was not inflicted during the year under review.

16. *Police*.—The Agency Police located along such portion of the East Indian Railway branch line as runs through the Native States under this Agency conducted their duties well. Its strength and cost are as follows :—

Strength 48, cost Rupees 5,988 per annum.

The conduct of the men has been good.

17. *Jails*.—There are none under the control of this Office. In the Native States those at Nagode and Myhere are fairly good; the prisoners are well-housed, sufficiently fed, and as a rule well looked after. In Rewah under the late administration everything was bad in respect to the jail arrangements.

18. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the management of this Office.

19. *Education*.—The schools at Nagode and Sohawul and Kotee are fairly attended, but not much interest is taken in them by the Chiefs themselves.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

20. *Military*.—A few trifling works in the cantonment of Nagode were completed.

21. *Civil Works*.—The Agency Police Lines at Sutna were completed, and fair progress made in the construction of the subsidiary buildings to the Agency Hospital.

Communications.—Considerable progress has been made on the Sutna Bela Road. The entire earthwork is completed; the trestle bridge over the Tons was completed early, and has been a great convenience; the large bridges at Doorjunpoo and Rampoor have made such progress that there is every reason to hope they will be completed before the rains. Much and satisfactory progress has been made at bridge over the Umrahun close to Nagode, but as these works will be noted in the Executive Engineer's own report, I need not enter into further details here.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICES.

22. There are nine Post Offices at present within the Baghelkund Agency, and the Return below shows the work done by each:—

Name of the place where the Post Office is situated and division.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for	Total.	Cash Receipt.	Cash Disbursements.
	Despatch.	Issue.			
Sutna, Allahabad Division	68,640	58,560	1,27,200	Rs. a. p. 1,067 8 11	Rs. a. p. 1,224 0 0
Rewah ditto	16,140	12,264	28,404	646 1 0	432 0 0
Govindghur ditto	2,202	2,676	4,868	120 14 6	207 8 0
Madhoghur ditto	840	378	1,218	48 1 0	65 0 0
Uehara ditto	1,836	1,476	3,312	47 11 0	120 0 0
Sohawul ditto	2,310	1,802	4,232	49 7 6	120 0 0
Sokhye ditto	1,300	1,709	3,009	130 4 6	64 0 0
Myhere ditto	23,395	15,020	38,415	1,744 9 2	416 0 0
Nagode ditto	33,702	34,291	68,093	1,102 14 0	only for receipt.
Total	150,575	128,266	278,841	4,957 8 4	2,649 8 0

CHAPTER VI.

TELEGRAPHS.

23. There is no Government Office at Sutna, and the Agency and public generally have to depend on the Railway Telegraph. It is desirable in many ways that there should be an Office under the control of Government officials.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

24. The only British Military Force within the limits of the Baghelkund Agency is that sanctioned at Nagode and its strength is as below :—

		CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.				REMARKS.
		European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.		
Troops of the line	3rd B. C.	153	...	...	...	...	11th Madras Native Infantry.	704	
Total	153	...	...	...	...	...	704	

or a total of 857 of all arms. The health of the troops was good.

CHAPTER VIII.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There are six within this Agency, five directly under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, the sixth at Myhere is under the charge of one of our Hospital Assistants, though not directly under the control of this Office. The following Table shows the working of these as also of the Agency Hospital :—

NAME.		Remaining on 1st April 1874.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Cured.	RESULT.				REMARKS.
						Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1875.	
Agency Hospital	281	281	259	5	8	3	6	* This large number is explained by the Rewah Dispensary being on the Great Deccan Road and taken much advantage of by travellers who pass on.—P. W. B.
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary	...	32	1,209	1,241	1,051	69	44	34	43	
Rewah	...	46	1,623	1,669	1,189	18	415*	15	32	
Nagode	...	30	1,406	1,436	1,285	110	11	8	22	
Sohawul	...	13	1,045	1,058	1,021	16	...	4	17	
Myhere	...	109	3,416	3,525	2,865	204	353	18	85	
Total	...	230	8,980	9,210	7,670	422	831	82	205	

26. The Annual Report of the Dispensaries for the year from 1st January to 31st December 1874 has already been submitted, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Office Circular No. 63 of 29th August 1873. The Table above shows the working of the Dispensaries for the year for which the Report is.

27. The vaccination performed at the different dispensaries is shown below:—

NAME.				Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Ratio per cent. successful.
Agency Hospital	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	17	88.24
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary	...	...	...	45	9	...	6	60	75.
Rewah "	...	...	...	55	4	...	...	59	93.22
Nagode "	...	...	...	304	60	...	7	380	80.
Total				419	84	...	13	516	81.2

The usual Tabular Statements are appended.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN MALWA POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THE general health during the past year was remarkably good, but the harvests were much below the average. The soil of Malwa requires light rains, and when they are heavy the result is disastrous. Owing to this cause both the rain crop of Indian corn and the cold weather crop of jowar, on which the people depend for their subsistence, were much injured and the bad harvests were succeeded by a partial failure in the yield of opium. Just at the critical moment when the poppy was ready to be operated upon a high wind set in and lasted for several days knocking the heads together, dispersing the juice, and drying up the stalk. It is the common saying that the people support themselves on the grain crops and pay their rent from the yield of opium, so it is easy to believe that they are in temporary difficulty. The cultivation of opium has so largely increased, and is increasing, that there may be a partial failure in the crop without affecting the budget estimate under that head.

2. There has been no striking occurrence to mark the year. Malwa has enjoyed peace with the exception of dacoities which have engaged a good deal of my attention, not that they were very unusually numerous, but it is a crime which unless traced and punished is apt to increase. The principal actors are Moghias, their victims landowners of reputed wealth, or merchants with valuable goods, such as opium in transit, and the time of their operations the night. They do not hesitate to commit murder, and having succeeded in their object, disperse to the different States in Central India or Meywar, so that to trace and apprehend them is not an easy matter. Fortunately this Agency has at its disposal Risaldar-Major Isree Pershad, Sirdar Bahadoor, through whose intelligence and activity some of the perpetrators in bad cases have been apprehended and punished, and this excellent officer has lately apprehended a dacoit who had given considerable trouble principally on the Jhallawar frontier; and since this report was commenced he has had a skirmish with a party of Moghias capturing a notorious leader and 10 others, killing one, wounding another, while on his side a sowar of the Central India Horse was wounded by a bullet, one horse killed, and one wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered to this Agency by Risaldar-Major Isree Pershad which have now extended over many years until his name has become a household word.

The treatment of Moghias is an important question for the peace of Malwa, but, owing to the number of States, is full of difficulty. They have no fixed home, and I fear are too often considered a source of profit. It is my endeavour to discourage this, and to secure a stricter supervision

but while those proved guilty of violence should be punished, encouragement should be given them to settle.

3. In January I proceeded to Neemuch and stayed 10 days. There were two cases committed to the Sessions—the robbery of a sum of money from the Military treasure chest—and a few matters for disposal between Sindia's officials and the cantonment, which I hope I left in a fair way of settlement. Neemuch contains a large bazaar, which will become still more important when connected with the railway. I was much struck with its extreme cleanliness, a good example to the neighbouring States, and due to the supervision of Colonel Dickson, the Cantonment Magistrate, a most painstaking hardworking officer.

There were five appeals from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate, four of which were confirmed.

4. *Sindia*.—A short description of Sindia's Government in Malwa will, I hope, not be out of place. It is presided over by the Sir Soobah, residing at Oojein, assisted by a Deputy, the Naib Sir Soobah, and the territory is divided into five zillahs. Each zillah is presided over by a Soobah, having under him two deputies for the conduct of criminal and civil business, styled respectively Naib Soobahs of Foujdaree and Dewanee. Each zillah is sub-divided into four tehsils, each with a Tehsildar and a Deputy, styled Komeshdar and Naib Komeshdar respectively. The official year begins on the 5th June according to the British calendar. The rains are then expected and cultivation to recommence. Establishments are paid bi-monthly. The revenue is collected in four instalments—the first in December after gathering the rain crop of Indian corn; the second in February after the ripening of the jowar; and the third and fourth in March and May dependent on the opium yield. Before the time for the payment of the first instalment Lumberdars are summoned to give the name of some merchant who will be responsible for the regular payment of the revenue, and if approved of, he receives for his remuneration one anna per rupee on the assessment from the cultivators.

On the 8th of June 1874 a Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure was issued, but it is easier to draw up a code than to apply it.

The special business of the Sir Soobah and under him of the Soobahs and Komeshdars is to see to the regular payment of the revenue. The Sir Soobah has no original jurisdiction, but appeals are made to him from the decisions of the Naib Sir Soobah, who submits all cases, civil and criminal, beyond his powers with his opinion. The Naib Sir Soobah is the working man. To him all appeals from the Zillah Courts are made. He has the power to dismiss any functionary except Soobahs and Komeshdars, who, their department being specially revenue, are appointed and can only be removed by the Durbar. In criminal cases his powers are five years' imprisonment and 500 rupees fine; in excess of these he submits with his opinion to the Sir Soobah. In civil suits his powers extend to one lakh; in suits for a larger amount he submits with his opinion to the Sir Soobah.

The Sir Soobah's powers in criminal cases are limited to seven years' imprisonment and 700 rupees fine; in excess he submits the case to the Naib Dewan, No. 4, whose powers extend to 10 years and 1,000 rupees

fine. Crimes requiring a greater punishment are submitted for the orders of the Durbar. All cases concerning hereditary rights in the soil are submitted to the Durbar by the Sir Soobah, and cannot be adjudicated in the Courts.

Like the Sir Soobah the Soobahs have no original jurisdiction. They hear appeals from the decisions of the Naib Soobah's Dewanee, whose powers extend to suits up to Rupees 25,000, and all criminal cases are prepared by the Naib Soobah's Foujdaree and submitted for their orders. The latter is not supposed even to pass an opinion on the case submitted. In criminal cases the powers of the Soobah extend to two years' imprisonment and 200 rupees fine and 24 stripes. Komeshdars have powers to hear any suit up to 300 rupees, it being optional to prefer complaints to that amount in his Court or in that of the Naib Soobah.

All complaints besides being on stamped paper according to the schedule must be accompanied by a blank paper with a two-anna stamp on which the Court acknowledges its receipt, and this paper must accompany the complaint in all its future stages. It is meant to be a check on the dilatoriness of the Courts, but I fear does not fulfil its object.

There is a limitation as to suits. In the case of movable property the limit is 12 years: of immovable property 30 years is the limit. Interest is allowed at 12 per cent. per annum, until the principal sum is doubled then interest ceases; in suits concerning grain three times the original weight is the limit allowed.

The laws are framed in a mild spirit and are suited to the wants of the people. The fault is in their application by the Courts, the procedure of which is very slow, which is due to there being no fixed hours for work and to a want of supervision. The exception is the Court of the Komeshdar, in which procedure is more rapid, and which is therefore popular.

The British settlement of the Neemuch Zillah will expire next year, and the next settlement is expected to be considerably more productive.

5. *Indore*.—There are 16 pergunnahs in this Agency regarding which there is nothing particular to report. Much of the revenue of the past year is said to be in arrears.

6. *Jhallawar*.—The lease of the four pergunnahs of Awur, Puchpahar, Dug, and Gungrar expired during the past year, and new leases have been granted from July 1874 for seven years at slightly increased rates either to merchants or to zemindars. The farmers have the benefit of any increased cultivation during their lease, but they have no power to increase the rent of land which varies from 10 to 12 rupees per beegah for land bearing two crops, and from Rupees 1-10 to 1-14 for land bearing one crop. The revenue is calculated in Boondce rupees (15 annas British), but is paid in Halee at the rate of 104 Boondce for 100 Halee, as fixed by the founder of the family, Zalim Sing.

It is a rule that if any cultivator absconds without paying his rent, it must be made good by the others. The Courts, if honestly administered, are admirably suited to the wants of the country.

The highest Court for the settlement of all civil and criminal business is a punchayet presided over by the Minister, the powers of

which in criminal cases amount to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 rupees: any more serious case is submitted to the Chief with its opinion.

Below the punchayet is a Moonserim of Foujdaree whose power is limited to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 rupees with appeal to the punchayet.

Each pergunnah is presided over by a Billadar, who with the Peshkar disposes of small offences, punishment being limited to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 40 rupees. All more serious cases are submitted in the first instance to the Moonserim at Jhalrapatun. Civil suits of the value of 400 rupees are disposed of by a Moonserim: suits exceeding Rupees 400 and up to Rupees 1,000 by the Punchayet, and if of greater amount, are submitted with its opinion to the Chief. Billadars dispose of suits to the value of 50 rupees, and all local claims preferred by the farmers of revenue for rent, seed, &c.

7. *Jowrah*.—In May last His Highness was invested by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in public Durbar at Jowrah with the full management of his State. His Highness availed himself of the opportunity to recognize the service rendered during his minority by his Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, and presented him with a jaghir. At His Highness' request Captain Wilson, who had superintended his education, was permitted to remain another year to advise him. The admirable manner in which Captain Wilson performed his duty from the beginning has been recognized by the Government of India. His Highness continues to confide in his tried Minister, and everything is progressing well. I visited Jowrah in January, and on the 28th, at His Highness' request, laid the foundation of a new school-house in memory of his inauguration. A serai at Poonakheri recommended last year, has been commenced. Jowrah is a neatly kept city with excellent roads, and boasts of perhaps the handsomest and best constructed bridge in this part of India. It was built by Colonel Borthwick in 1833 of dressed stone at a cost of Rupees 41,600 and consists of seven arches. On one side of the bridge stands the dispensary finished last year, and the school-house is rising on the other.

8. *Piplouda*.—I visited this small Chief who had lately returned from a pleasure trip to Calcutta and other cities highly pleased with the kindness he had everywhere met with.

9. *Sillana*.—This Chief was absent on a pilgrimage when I passed through Sillana. He has since returned and continues to take a personal interest in his affairs.

10. *Rutlam*.—For a detailed account I beg to refer to the report of the Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I. The young Raja has attained the age of 15 years and his character continues full of promise. His mother, to whom he was greatly attached, died in December. I visited Rutlam in February, and on the 2nd examined the school. It has a good staff of teachers, is well attended, and most popular. The building besides being well adapted to its purpose is an ornament to the town.

11. *Seetamow*.—There is nothing to notice regarding this small Chiefship.

12. *Dewas*.—There are two pergunnahs of the junior branch and one pergunnah of the senior branch in this Agency regarding which there is nothing particular to record.

13. There are 16 Tankadars receiving tankas amounting to Rupees 20,160 annually from Sindia through this Agency, besides other sums direct from Holkar and Dewas, all being guaranteed by the British Government. Some of the tankas are much sub-divided; but all the Tankadars value the guarantee very highly, and thus they are an element of strength. Their rights sometimes require to be protected; at other times they are apt to demand more than the guarantee signifies, and have to be advised to fulfil their obligations to the States from which they receive their tankas.

14. *Military*.—The Corps of Central India Horse have furnished the usual 27 outposts with head-quarters at Augur and Goona. From 30 to 60 sabres of the 1st Regiment have been employed to assist the authorities in Bundelcund to capture the notorious outlaw, Rundheer Sing, and his band, but they have given the detachments no opportunity. There was, I regret to say, considerable mortality among the horses of these detachments from pulmonary complaints. There have been a few changes among the officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall returned from furlough and relieved Captain Bannerman of the command of the 2nd Regiment, and two young officers, Lieutenant A. Masters and Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. P. Napier, have joined the force. Captain Neil, four Native Officers and eight non-Commissioned Officers returned in October from Bengal where their good service by name has been notified in General Orders. The health of the force has been remarkably good. There have been—

	Deaths	...	7
	Discharged	...	20
	Enlisted*	...	83
	Pensioned	...	41
	Horses cast	...	73
	„ died	...	32
	Remounts	...	151

* Including Sikh, Jats, Hindoos, Mahomedans of North-Western Provinces, and Pathans.

The latter were procured principally from the fairs of Batesur, Pokur, and Balotra, a few Arabs and Walers. The 1st Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General R. O. Bright, C.B., at Goona on 25th March, who specially noticed the proficiency shown in leaping and outpost duty. The 2nd Regiment was inspected on 3rd November 1874 by Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding the Mhow Division, who expressed himself well pleased with the efficiency shown. It is hoped there will be an improvement in the health of the wing of infantry at Mehidpoor since the huts have been raised and the lines thoroughly drained. The wing of infantry at Augur has been healthy.

15. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners during the year was 21.14, costing each daily four annas ten pie including the cost of establishment. The prisoners have been healthy, and there have been no deaths.

16. *School*.—A good school has been established since last report through the assistance kindly given by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India from local funds. A hardworking schoolmaster who takes much interest in his work was engaged, and the result is that the average daily attendance has increased from 47, when it was opened in July, to 70 in March, and the numbers are increasing.

A more spacious building is required, and this will soon, I hope, be commenced from local resources.

17. *Public Works*.—The serai began last year and built from local funds has been finished and is much appreciated, and already pays 16 per cent. on the outlay. New walls to enclose the cemetery have been built. A magazine for the Central India Horse is building; and new buildings for the infantry will shortly be commenced. The above have been undertaken on behalf of the Public Works Department under local superintendence, and the work is economically performed, and the department saved much expense.

18. *Communications*.—The Neemuch State Railway is making good progress, and I have not had a single complaint which shows that the officers superintending the work are performing their duty with tact.

19. *Dispensaries*.—The dispensary at Augur has been regularly attended by the Surgeon of the Central India Horse, Dr. D. F. Keegan, and the blessing of skilful and kind treatment is highly valued. There are also dispensaries at Oojein, Rutlam, and Jowrah in charge of Native Doctors.

20. *Boundary Settlement*.—There is always abundant occupation under this head, and the work has been thoroughly performed by Lieutenant T. Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. He was called away for a time to attend His Highness Maharaja Sindia at Baroda, but up to the end of March had disposed of 14 cases, in which there were only two appeals, and will continue engaged till the rains commence in June.

21. *Studs*.—Six stallions are maintained by Government at a small cost, three at Augur, and three at Goona, which are well employed. One is a T. B. English horse, one a pure Kattiawar, two are Arabs, and two are stud breds. They have covered 193 mares, and a non-commissioned officer is occasionally deputed to test the results.

21. *Survey*.—Survey parties of the Topographical Survey under Captains C. Strahan and Wilmer have been engaged during the season, and I understand that the former has completed his work in the Western Malwa Agency.

22. *Mails*.—An alleged attack on the mail near Burnuggur was reported by the Postal Department, but it is still under investigation, and there is some doubt if it was really an attack and not a quarrel.

23. Two cases of kidnapping girls were enquired into during the past year. In one case a girl was kidnapped and taken to a village in Nursinghur, it is supposed for sale, where she was recovered and restored to her lawful guardians. The offence was proved against the person who kidnapped, but as he and the girl belonged to Indore, and the offence was committed in the same State, the defendant was handed over to that

State with orders to report what punishment was awarded. The alleged purchase having occurred in the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Bhopal, the person accused of that offence was transferred for disposal to that officer. The second case was dismissed.

The usual returns are appended as below.

A.—Civil Justice.

B.—Criminal Justice.

C.—Criminal Justice, attendance of witnesses.

D.—Police.

E.—Jails.

F.—Revenue.

G.—Education.

H.—Public Works from Local Funds.

J.—Post Office.

K.—Military.

AUGUR, }
The 1st April 1875. }

(Sd.) C. MARTIN, Major,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, W. Malwa,
and Commandant, Central India Horse.

No. 127.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THE Superintendent has the honor to submit the following report of the administration of the Rutlam State during the past year, recording notable occurrences respectively arranged under the heads to which they relate.

2. *Population*.—No remarkable change under this head. The number of new families who settled during the year was not more than 22 in the town and eight in the district. The number of new houses that were built at the same time was 153, namely, 81 pucca and half kutcha.

3. The number of deaths was 1,163; the average rate of mortality being 11 souls per thousand. Deaths from violence are reported to be 30, namely, 11 by drowning, 2 by burning, and 17 by suicide.

4. Total number of births did not exceed 1,268, viz., 794 boys and 474 girls. The number of marriages during the year was 475 against 278 in the preceding year.

5. The total number of patients admitted and treated in the dispensaries of the town was 14,582 against 10,895 in the previous year, the cost including contingent charges being Rupees 2,874. The number of children vaccinated was 337. The village people are still prejudiced against vaccination. This circumstance will account for the small number of children who were vaccinated. To facilitate the operation for the future, it has been determined to employ the agency of the village school-masters, within their respective circles, to vaccinate the children, the masters being previously instructed in vaccination. This course, it is hoped, will prove more successful than the one in force, the teachers living

among the villagers are likely to be looked upon with less suspicion than strangers. For this service they are promised a small increase of pay.

6. Public health was generally good throughout the year. No loss of property by fire. There was only one explosion of a gunpowder factory resulting in the death of an old woman working then in the factory.

7. It is gratifying to notice here that a charity house to supply food daily to the poor, who may visit the town throughout the year, has been opened. The daily average number of souls who receive food is about 75. In the rainy season the wild birds will also receive food from this charity house. To meet the expense of this institution an ample fund is provided by the town Panchayet by allowing a small tax to be levied on certain articles of trade.

8. *Civil Justice*.—The table given on the margin shows that 822 cases were disposed of during the year against 1,095 in the previous year, being 273 cases less. Six hundred and eight cases were decided in favor of the plaintiffs and three in that of the defendants, 51

Pending at the close of year 1873-74.	Filed during 1874-75.	Decided.	Pending on 31st March 1875.
367	795	822	336

cases were struck off, and 161 compromised, and 336 remained pending on 31st March 1875. In 372 cases the parties attended personally and in 460 were represented by Vakeels against 647 in the previous year, which proves that the system of personal representation is getting into favor. The number of writs of executions issued was 713. Of commitments on that account were 102, and attachments of property five. Six hundred and six cases were mutually settled without the aid of the Civil Courts.

The Meer Mohullas decided 115 cases during the year under review.

9. The total value of property litigated for was worth Rupees 86,504. The average cost of conduct was Rupees 8-8, and the average duration of each case was 71 days and 9 hours.

10. The number of appeals to the Superintendent's Court was 48, besides 71 pending at the end of 1873-74. The cases settled were 59, of which 36 were confirmed, 20 revised, and three reversed, and 60 remained pending at the close of the official year ending 31st March 1875.

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The general state of the administration of criminal justice was as per statements marked C. and D. The number of prisoners tried and cases decided was 1,479 against 1,432 in the previous year.

Filed, including the number pending on 1st April 1874.	Convicted.	Imprisoned for five years or under.	Transferred.	Flogged & outlawed.	Fined.	Discharged.	Pending.
1,577	447	14	1	39	304	1,041	92

The table on margin shows the various punishments inflicted and the number discharged as not found guilty. The average duration of each case was three days and thirteen hours.

12. The number of thefts registered during the year was 229, including the balance of previous year, involving property worth Rupees 26,294 and 77 head of cattle. Of these 72 were traced, and property of the value of Rupees 3,459 and 10 head of cattle recovered, and 34 worth Rupees 7,625 with 18 cattle not being proved were dismissed, and 123 worth Rupees 15,210 and 49 cattle remained untraced on the 31st March 1875.

13. *Police*.—The police continues to give satisfaction. Some increase in the number of men of the rural police being necessary was made, 42 men were added. The strength of the police has therefore risen to 448 footmen and 73 sowars, the total annual cost being Rupees 54,365.

14. *Jail*.—On the 1st of April 1874 the number of prisoners in jail was 74, 79 were admitted during the year, the total number being altogether 153. Of these nine were transferred, two escaped, three died, and 65 were discharged, and 74 remaining in jail on the 31st March 1875.

15. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 69.15, and the total cost was Rupees 5,818-14-3, being Rupees 534-4-7 less than in the preceding year. The average cost of prisoners was Rupees 83-10-4 against Rupees 79-10-9, being Rupees 3-15-7 more than in the previous year.

16. The prisoners continue to be employed in the State garden and the school of industry, and have given satisfaction by their good conduct.

17. *Revenue*.—The rain-fall in the year 1874 was unusually excessive, being much more than in any one season within 11 years. The mucca and jawar crops were in consequence much injured. It was, however, expected that the excess of moisture might help the winter crops as well as opium in productiveness, but an adverse wind, which blew for four and five days when these crops were approaching ripeness, entirely frustrated this hope also. The wheat and opium crops were both much damaged, but this failure has not much affected the market prices of the food grains, the produce of the "rabee" in the neighbouring hilly tracts from which Western Malwa greatly draws its food supply being very favorable.

This circumstance, however, has been more favorable to the consumers only than to the agriculturists, who from the failure of both crops have been much straitened in their means, even to pay the revenue, the collection of which has been uncommonly tardy.

18. The outturn of opium is estimated one-fourth less than usual. In the Model Farm the pods of opium under the influence of the wind became soft and dry, and hardly capable of bearing one incision instead of three or four. Almost every poppy field being then ready for incision suffered from this wind, and caused much loss to cultivators in consequence. There is a strong impression that the market price of opium may be higher than last year, and, therefore, favorable to Malwa opium dealers.

19. The total rain-fall for the season was 52 inches 98 cents as

MONTHS.	1873.			1874.		
	No. of days.	Inches.	Cents.	No. of days.	Inches.	Cents.
January ...	1	1	5	...	...	...
February ..	4	5	3	...	...	...
May ...	1	...	16	...	...	...
June ...	3	...	95	12	5	71
July ...	18	12	47	16	23	81
August ...	20	10	23	23	12	63
September	12	11	13	8	10	83
Total ...	59	39	8	59	52	98

noted in margin in 59 days against 39 inches 6 cents in the same number of days in the preceding year. The largest quantity fell in July, and this month has often been more rainy than any other, August and September being generally on a par.

20. It has been remarked that the failure in the crops of Western Malwa has not in any way affected the market prices, though the out-turn was unusually small. For instance, in the State Model Farm a field, which produced nine maunds wheat per beegah, has this year hardly yielded more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, and of very bad quality, being much thinner in bulk than last year. Notwithstanding this unfavorable difference there has been no marked difference in the local prices of the food

	1873.			1874.		
	Per 6 Mds. S S. Rs.			Per 6 Mds. S S. Rs.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat ...	21	4	0	20	0	0
Mues ...	14	8	0	15	8	0
Jawar ...	15	4	0	16	8	0
Gram	17	12	0	13	4	0
Opium per dhurce.	54	0	0	57	0	0

grains except of gram, which shows a falling off in price by nearly one-fourth as per table on margin. The tendency of the market price of opium is upward. The last year's stock in hand is likely to yield a larger profit than last year.

21. *Trade.*—No notable change in the state of trade is remarkable. Benares sugar continues in favor, its import during the year being 7,415

maunds against 5,720 maunds of Mauritius. The former sells cheaper by nearly two rupees per maund. The cotton market continues nearly as dull as last year. There was no more exportation than 1,819 bales against 1,600 in the preceding year.

22. *Education.*—The annual educational reports of the Head-master, Mr. Middleton, of the English Department, and of Pundit Amernath, the Inspector of the Vernacular Department, copies of which are appended, fully show the progress made in education during the year under review. The result is very satisfactory and creditable to the continued efforts made by the educational agency in this direction. The Central College has been in existence since 1865, and the Hulka-bundee Schools from the year 1869. A comparison of the number of

Years.	No. of pupils in College.	No. of pupils in village school.	No. of pupils in private school.	Total.
1869 ...	190	228	335	753
1870 ...	208	259	487	954
1871 ...	173	217	529	919
1872 ...	251	372	503	1,126
1873 ...	418	392	526	1,336
1874 ...	388	544	525	1,457

pupils in each department for the past six years shows the continuous rise in number which is almost doubled, and evinces a growing spirit among the people for knowledge as per annexed table on margin. There is one Central College, 21 village schools, two having been started during the year

under review, as well as 14 aided private schools giving instructions to 1,457 pupils including 105 girls. There was a falling off of 30 boys in the College, most of them being opposed to a new system of instruction lately adopted were expelled from the College. The number of pupils whose education is entrusted to the vernacular department is 1,399, of whom 1,289 are boys and 105 girls, 58 being admitted last year. On the whole the total number of pupils who received education, compared with that of past, shows an increase of 121 pupils than last year. The total annual cost is Rupees 10,929 including contingent charges. This sum is applied for diffusing knowledge over an area of nearly 800 square miles containing about one lakh of population, *i.e.*, at the rate of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ pupils per thousand. In the Hulkabundee and private schools teaching is confined to elementary kind, reading, writing, and ciphering. The daily average attendance excluding private schools has been 680.30, and the average yearly cost per pupil Rupees 7-8, and of the vernacular department alone, not being more than Rupees 5-12-6 per head.

23. It is also satisfactory to add that a Reading room as well as a Library is opened during the year for the benefit of the reading public.

24. *Public Works*.—The wall round the garden being 3,720 feet in length, varying in height from 20 to 5 feet, has been finished with other buildings, as well as a small tank, which is being dug and constructed outside the garden for the convenience of the public. Another building, the roof of which will serve as a tank for holding a sufficient supply of water to make garden fountain jets play, is also nearly finished. The completion of the Audience Hall continues delayed owing to the non-arrival of two of the four girders required, but their arrival and finishing the building may not now be long put off. In the town 10 new wells have been dug and built for drinking purposes for the use of the public.

25. *Roads and Bridges*.—Two bridges and six culverts were built during the year. The bathing ghât intended for the use of women, which was begun last year, is also nearly finished. Formerly there was no separate bathing ghât, men and women bathing together in one place. The new ghât will be a great convenience to the women, inasmuch as they may be secured from exposure. The cost of these works has been Rupees 10,205. At the same time 181,875 cubic feet of road was metalled and a new one for dry weather being 225,800 was made costing Rupees 7,781, or altogether S.S. Rupees 17,986.

26. *Sanitary Reforms*.—Nothing worthy of notice under this head. The sanitary condition continues to give satisfaction. The public health has always continuously been good.

27. *Finance*.—The financial condition of the State continues to be satisfactory, though it has had to meet some very extraordinary and unforeseen charges. It has had to meet the expenses of two deaths and one marriage, which will be presently noticed. Altogether they have amounted to Rupees 1,48,000 in round figure. The deaths, though they have this year subjected the State to extra charges, have also caused a lapse of jaghires worth about Rupees 30,000 yearly.

28. The State is now free from the payment of debts. The

			Rs.	a.	p.
Land tax ...	...	...	3,51,436	0	0
Sewai jamah ...	...	...	39,441	0	0
Customs ...	...	...	1,02,679	0	0
Fines and fees ...	...	...	32,966	0	0
Road and light taxes ...	...	...	54,110	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	6,298	0	0
Total ...	...	...	5,86,930	0	0
Deduct charges ...	...	...	5,04,758	0	0
Surplus ...	...	...	82,172	0	0

income from all sources will be as marginally noted, leaving a net surplus after meeting all the ordinary charges of Rupees 82,172 yearly. This favorable prospect has enabled the State to promote security to add to the strength of the rural police and also to add a band to the establishment. These additions will cost yearly Rupees

7,008. The State will also have to make a provision for the dependants of the deceased ladies, and to provide the increased private expenses of His Highness the Raja, which were before partly borne by his mother. They will not exceed altogether Rupees 11,400 yearly. Both these items amounting to Rupees 18,408 are included in ordinary charges, and the surplus is therefore reduced in proportion.

29. It is in contemplation to devote the surplus in local improvements and in promoting the agency of mechanic arts by introducing and adopting the European machinery.

30. *Agriculture.*—Cotton cultivation continues in disfavor. The Patna poppy seed is much being appreciated as time progresses. The result of last year's sowing shows that the yield of it in quantity as well as quality is better than that of the country seed. The experiment of sowing it was tried in two or three villages separately situated, as well as in the State Model Farm. The cultivation in the farm was a failure, and being seriously affected by an adverse wind failed to give satisfaction, but was very successful in a neighbouring village, which luckily escaped from being injured by the wind. The outturn of a beegah of Patna seed was eight seers while in an adjoining field in the same village sown with country seed, the produce was not more than five seers per beegah. In quality and flavour also the Patna seed opium was far superior to the country opium, and fetched Rupees two per dharee higher price. It also can bear the heat and cold without suffering any loss, and the poppy can be incised and juice extracted immediately after the last watering without waiting as in the case of country poppy, until the soil dries up which takes three or four days. It is, likewise, beyond feeling the effect of moisture. The color of the first year's produce was dark. As it is acclimatized, it is getting changed from dark to copper color, which is liked by opium-eaters better. This is also an advantage in favor of Patna. The only drawback against it is that the pod is smaller in size and its skin harder, which takes longer time in incising and extracting the juice. With this exception the produce of the Patna seed is much superior, and highly appreciated both by cultivators and dealers, and there is, therefore, every hope that its cultivation will spread throughout the district as its advantages are known and appreciated.

31. The sugar-mill or cane-crusher and a water-lift, which were imported last year from Bombay, have in working given full satisfaction, especially the former. The Model Farm cultivation could hardly supply

food for the season. The neighbouring villages brought in their canes, and had them crushed to their great satisfaction at one-half the cost incurred at the country mill. The result has been very favourable and much appreciated. It saves much expense and time which is really a great gain. The sugar-mill is likely to be appreciated as its utility is understood. Already there are demands for it from more than one quarter.

32. A portable steam engine 10 horse power to work a saw-mill and grinding-mill has also been imported. It will be set up after the rains, and the result will be embodied in next year's report.

33. A drawback in adopting European machinery, which serves as a great hinderance to its importation to this country, is that when any part of it is out of order or is broken there is no one here to repair or to replace it. It therefore becomes quite useless whenever it meets with an accident. This circumstance is very discouraging to its adoption, otherwise as long as it is in good order it serves as a very useful and convenient agency.

34. *Political.*—The year has been uncommonly unfortunate to the young Raja in the sad bereavements his family has lately suffered in the deaths of his mother and grandmother, who died within an interval of three months.

It is gratifying to observe that the Regency continues to co-operate harmoniously, mutual cordiality and good understanding being undisturbed.

RUTLAM, }
The 3rd July 1875. }

(Sd.) MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
Superintendent of Rutlam.

Inspector's Annual Report of the Vernacular Department, Rutlam Central College, for the year 1874-75, including Hulka bundee Schools.

[TRANSLATION.]

Central College.—The year under review by the grace of God has one of unprecedented success. Our attempts everywhere have been crowned with happy results, and progress has kept pace with time. Additions and alterations too have been made, the most remarkable of which is the introduction of a revised curriculum of Hindees into all the three departments of the college. The old method of tuition that involved an enormous waste of time and energy, and that could not until recently be safely interfered with, has at last been given up and replaced by a system better calculated to afford the pupil at once the advantage of progressing by easy gradations and benefiting himself with the light of modern science. This change, as a matter of course, caused a temporary fall in the roll, inasmuch as it displeased a few silly parents who withdrew their children from school. But in spite of the dismissals and the disturbance our popularity and honesty of purpose have brought about a steady increase of 20 per cent. on the roll. Attendance too has increased from 55 to 75 per cent., which shows better discipline. The results of the annual examination have been highly satisfactory as the returns testify. Twelve boys have obtained scholarships, and prizes were awarded to seventy-three for proficiency in the different branches of learning, *viz.*,

Language, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Euclid and Algebra, newly introduced into the course of Hindees, were taught with success, that an able member of the Committee took particular notice of the creditable manner in which the boys acquitted themselves at the examination.

Hulkabundee Schools.—The Hulkabundee schools have been doing their work very successfully so far as a spread of primary education is concerned. These institutions promise to bear very good fruit in time. The last year has added two more to the already considerable number of Hulkabundee schools—one a Girls' School in the town that was spoken of in my last report; and that in the Borah Bakhul for the instruction of Borah children in subjects both sacred and profane. The former has already 35 girls of respectable families on the roll, seventeen of whom appeared before the Political Agent at the distribution of prizes. The Borah Bakhul School too has had large admission, both of male and female pupils, and is expected to be one of goodly size before long.

It is among the Jaghirdars that educational institutions thrive the least. The school at Sewghur has ceased to exist. With the solitary exception of the small school started at Surwan, none has been established among the Jaghirdars in the last year. The Durbar, it is hoped, will take serious notice of such indifference on the part of the well-to-do Jaghirdars that have rendered the greater part of the Raj a stronghold of ignorance.

The strength at present of all these Hulkabundee schools taken together is 439 boys and 105 girls, and their annual expenditure, including contingent charges, amounts to Rupees 2,036-7-9, giving a yearly cost of 5-12-6 per head.

Private schools aided by the State are 14, in which 520 boys and 5 girls receive instruction. The total number of pupils whose education is entrusted to this department is at present 1,399, of whom 1,289 are boys and 110 girls. This total exceeds the one given in the last year's report by 80 boys and 58 girls.

(Sd.) AMARNATH,
Inspector of Schools.

Headmaster's Report of the English Department of the Rutlam Central College for the year 1874-75.

THERE has been less fluctuation in the number of boys which to me has been very satisfactory. I commenced the year with 49 boys, and the number up to end of September steadily increased to 61, after which it commenced to decline; however, on the whole, the average attendance has been 43.58.

I have four Assistants now instead of three. The fourth, Mahomed Abdool Hameed, is both a writing master and mathematical teacher. Since his appointment my department has gained much knowledge in Arithmetic and Euclid.

Though I am not able to speak of any extraordinary success achieved by the institution during the year under review, yet I am able to say I and my Assistants have worked perseveringly, and accept with thanks the measure of success that has been granted to us. I have not had so many difficulties to contend with as in previous years, which is an

evident proof that the inhabitants of Rutlam have commenced to appreciate the reasonableness of English education.

The English Department consists of six regular classes and one of new beginners. The first class is formed into a preparatory class, which I hope, if no hindrances occur, will be fit for the Entrance Examination following year, and in its place the second will become the preparatory class.

The three young men who were last year in the adult class are now engaged as teachers in the very school where they were taught, and as they had had ample opportunities of learning the art of teaching they give me satisfaction, and though they have no time during school hours, yet they continue their studies at home, and I am glad to certify that they have gained much knowledge of English through diligence and perseverance.

I thankfully acknowledge the valuable aid the Superintendent has cheerfully given from time to time with his salutary advice, not only for the benefit of the English Department, but for the vernacular as well.

The examination of the English Department was conducted by Baboo Sarnath Banerjee and Mahomed Abdool Hameed. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes were allotted to the former, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, and that of new beginners to the latter. Baboo Sarnath's remarks on the class examined by him are—

1st Class.—Tolerably good.

2nd Class.—Not very satisfactory.

3rd Class.—These boys have done very well indeed.

Mahomed Abdool Hameed's remarks—

4th Class.—This passed in all the subjects fairly, but the English pronunciation of the boys is awfully bad.

5th Class.—The boys have been taught well in every respect, but the pronunciation is bad.

6th Class.—These boys gave satisfaction in every subject especially in geography, by which it seems they have been well taught. Pronunciation improving.

The Political Agent on his last visit to Rutlam with the Superintendent's request kindly distributed the prizes for last examination. The Chief of Rutlam also helped in the distribution of the prizes before whom some of the English and vernacular classes were examined by the Political Agent and Captain Wilson. Almost all the Thakoors and respectable Native Gentlemen of Rutlam were present and were well pleased with what they saw and heard. The Political Agent has left the following remarks in the visitor's book :—

“It has given me great pleasure to visit the school for the third time and to see it so much appreciated. I have examined some of the classes, and find that some of the scholars have attained a creditable degree of knowledge. The whole tone of the school reflects credit on the staff.”

(Sd.) C. MARTIN, Major,

The 2nd Feb. 1875.

Offg. Polll. Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY FOR 1874-75.

Dated Sirdarpoor, 1st May 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COL. W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopawur,
To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. DALY, Agent, Governor-General, Indore.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I HAVE the honor to report as follows regarding the condition of the Native States under this Agency enumerated in the margin.

1. Dhar.	9. Amjhara.	} Holkar. Sindia.
2. Jabooah.	Bang.	
3. Ali Rajpoor.	Bakaneer.	
4. Jobut.	Munawur.	
5. Mutwarh.	Dektan.	
6. Kattiwarra.	Sagore.	
7. Ruttonmal.	10. Pitlawud.	
8. Dhari and Dhummrai.	Chiculda.	

Political.—The chief political event of the year has been the death of the Rana of Jobut and the succession of his son, a minor.

2. *Health and Harvest.*—The health of the district has been good and the crops excellent. In Dhar there has been the best wheat harvest reaped since 1870-71. High winds injured the opium crop in some districts to the extent of two annas in the rupee.

3. *Frontier cattle-lifting.*—There is a pause in the cattle-lifting on the Jabooah and Kooshulghur frontier. Though I missed Mr. Framjee Bikajee, the Political Assistant, and was not able to hold the International Court, my visit has done good. I obtained trustworthy information, and when exchanging visits I earnestly impressed upon the Rao Sahib of Kooshulghur the necessity of honest co-operation.

4. The Kooshulghur Bheels are said to number ten thousand living in 385 villages; to keep them in order and collect rent there are three badly paid and probably corrupt Thanadars, who have high authority; one-sixth of the revenue is levied from fines. There are (8) eight Bheel

1. Dhulla wallud Oonkar	5. Gulia.	} Pals headed by leaders vide margin, ready for anything: these men are heavily fined when a robbery is made
Rawut.	6. Dulla.	
2. Boonder Rawut.	7. Babria.	
3. Pirtha Rawut.	8. Chutria Fullia and Roopa.	
4. Mokha Rawut.		

public and pressed against them, so much so that practically the State participates in the plunder.

I attach a hand sketch showing how exposed the Jabooah frontier is to the excursions of the Banswarra and Kooshulghur Pals; it will be observed that the former have to pass through the latter districts to raid in Jabooah: this must be done by the connivance of the authorities.

Vide Appendix No. 2.

The way the Pal villages lie along the Banswarra and Kooshulghur boundary is suggestive of easy escape from pursuit.

5. The value of the robberies committed in Jabooah during the past year by Kooshulghur and Banswarra plunderers is reported Rupees 13,500, that of robberies by Jabooah in Kooshulghur Rupees 60.

6. Twenty years ago the Jhalode (Punch Mahals) and Jabooah Bheels were as bad as their neighbours, but they have settled down to agricultural pursuits; how long this will last I can't say: every year they become more dissatisfied and are plundered and harassed; if coercive measures are not taken across the border, nothing we can do will prevent reprisals and consequent relapse and demoralization.

7. The road from the Jabooah frontier to the capital of Kooshulghur passes through the finest forest I have seen above the Vindhya; it has been preserved for generations; it is a rare sight and a beautiful ride, but by no means a safe one; on our return a numerous party overtook us and begged to be allowed to join; indeed they had waited a day or two for our escort; the day before we left a small party passed our camp at noon to return at nightfall robbed of everything.

I have dwelt at length on this subject; it is an urgent one; last year, as you are aware, we had to detach a strong party of the Malwa Bheel Corps to defend our frontier, and we are not prepared to allow this to be an annual drain on our resources.

8. *Bukhtghur reform.*—The administration of Bukhtghur was not very satisfactory last rains. In the cold weather therefore I halted a month there and thoroughly revised every department. The Naib Kamdar was advised to resign, and he was replaced by a much better man: affairs now work smoothly and are much improved.

The investigation throws light on the cause of the poverty of the ryots; for many years their villages have been worked by lessees who gradually raised the rent and shortened the beegah. There is a large opium cultivation paying high assessments, a falling market, and the effects of the oppression of the lessees tend to lower the style of farming. The result is low average production, $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers of juice per beegah, or 5 minimum to 10 maximum.

I propose to make a new settlement on the basis of the Dhar survey measured during the superintendence, and this alone will do much to restore contentment, and it may not be necessary to have recourse to any general lowering of rent, a principle strongly opposed by the ruling family. The villages have all been brought under khalsa management.

9. *Forest Conservancy.*—The Deputy Bheel Agent in last year's report truly remarks on the rapid disappearance of the jungles on the Vindhyan slopes. The demand for building timber has much increased of late, and there is a yearly rise of price owing probably to extension of our railways. I find, however, rising value of forest land tends to preservation. The more enlightened landholders are leaning towards conservancy, they begin by preserving small tracts, and last year we found difficulty in procuring teak saplings for our repairs.

I have issued orders for the stricter conservancy of Mntwarh jungles, the revenue has suffered, but the future gain will compensate.

10. *Witchcraft*.—As already reported, the Thakoor of Kattiwarra, a wild border Chief, has got into trouble for sanctioning by his presence the practice of a cruel ordeal upon a suspected witch, liquid cowdung was heated in a vessel in which was thrown a silver bangle, the woman was told to take out the bracelet, she told me that sooner than live the life of a suspected witch she would have gone through a more painful ordeal, believing the test she plunged her hands into the boiling mess and of course burnt them severely. The actors will be punished, but in these cases the Burwa or witch-finder is at the bottom of the mischief. A Bheel's child was taken ill, the father went over the border and consulted a notorious witch-finder, who at once named the present victim. She was brought to the Thakoor and tested in the way described, if the hands are not burnt, the person is innocent. We are trying to catch the Burwa, but have not yet succeeded.

11. On the borders of Jaboonah and Pitlawnd (Holkar) a young widow nearly lost her life a few months ago by another kind of ordeal; for seven days she was kept under a tree in a sacred grove, being tied up by the heels every now and then and beaten; on these occasions the sick man is placed in the centre. The Bheels formed themselves in a circle chanting with beat of drum and with wild gestures; they step slowly and solemnly round adjuring her to cast the devil out of the sick man. She was young and strong and survived punishment till released by the police. I am seeking for the Burwa; he made off directly he heard of the arrest of some of the actors who will be punished.

During the enquiry it appeared that not only has the sick man died but also one of the torturers. The consequence is that the poor woman is now looked upon with great dread. I have made arrangements for her future protection.

12. *Professional plunderers*.—The Moghias, a tribe of professional plunderers, give much trouble to the Dhar State and adjoining districts. Previous to the mutinies, Captain Hutchinson turned them out of the Bheel States where they had begun to flourish; later on they were expelled from Meywar; and since this latter expulsion they have been gradually increasing in Dhar and its dependences. Last year the Durbar, at my suggestion, disarmed them and ordered daily roll call: the robberies, however, did not cease, so the Raja gave the tribe three months to settle down or leave his districts. When this notice reached me I was at Bukhtghur making local enquiries into the same difficulty. I at once pointed out to the Durbar the impolicy of expulsion, and advised a trial of similar measures to those about to be instituted in Bukhtghur, namely, the appointment of an influential man of the tribe on a grant of land who should be held responsible that those who remain on the State shall settle down to agriculture, they receiving free grants for a certain term and tucavee advances on his security.

I am confident it is better to pursue this plan than to pass the tribe on to plunder neighbouring districts; the good results from it may be slow, but if it is carefully and persistently carried out, the most intelligent will be reclaimed, and it will be only a matter of time for others to follow.

13. The Raja of Jabooah has not reformed his expenditure, he has succeeded in spending Rupees 16,000 in excess of his income.

The larger portion of the treasure is lavished on a set of greedy grasping Meywar Thakoors, adventurers, who form a band of flatterers round him.

When the State gets involved pressure will fall on the Bheel population and the results will be deplorable. During my last visit to Jabooah I again spoke most seriously to the Raja; he promised to be guided by his Minister's advice and signed an order in my presence strictly curtailing his personal expenditure and restricting the emoluments of his Thakoors to a monthly allowance; the latter moreover bound themselves to accept these conditions or forfeit their position in the State.

If the Raja holds to this agreement, there will be no further difficulty. The revised estimate of expenditure not only includes a moderate outlay for Public Works of improvement but provides a surplus.

14. There is a curious old custom in parts of Jabooah with regard to land measurement. In the pergunnahs of Tandla and Pitlawud the beegah standard is twenty times the square of the breadth of the gateway of Ramghur. They say that long ago when the Rajas of Jabooah lived in Ramghur, the oppression of middlemen caused a strike. The ryots besieged the fort and demanded a new land settlement, to appease them the Raja promised the square of the width of his gateway should be the future biswah, 20 of which make a beegah; the gateway is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubits, the Ramghur beegah, as it is called, is therefore $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the area of any other.

The gateway has been well preserved, it stands amid heaps of rubbish of the fallen fort.

15. Three years ago there was an exchange of certain villages of Jabooah and Indore, those made over to Indore are to be re-measured. The order has, I fear, caused discontent, and if the Indore officials do not go cautiously to work, the Jabooah Minister will gain a good many immigrants.

16. *Roads.*—The Superintendent of the Malwa and Guzerat Road reports an engagement entered into between the carriers on this road and Guzerat traders, whereby the former promise to convey tobacco and salt at a cheaper rate by road than it would cost the latter *via* Bombay when the new State Railways are opened to Malwa.

These carriers are a notable class, and will do their best to retain their monopoly of a thriving occupation.

The Railway feeder road between Ghatta Billode and Dhar which is being constructed out of funds supplied by the Raja of Dhar will be opened for traffic after the rains.

17. *International Police.*—The International Police are working well, the new Jemadar is a non-commissioned officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, who retired before taking up the post. A good impression was created throughout the Bheel districts by the trial, conviction, and punishment of the late Jemadar and his Carcoon.

18. There has been one case of gang dacoity, none of thuggee, suttee or sumadh, nor any mail robbery within this Agency during the past year.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

19. *Dhar*.—The administration of this State has been fairly satisfactory.

Roads.—The road between Ghatta Billode and Dhar, which will be a feeder to the Holkar State Railway, will be finished during the rains. The Chumbul bridge will be completed this year. The Raja has given a large contribution to these useful works.

Schools.—The Durbar reports that on 31st March there were—

In one English School	...	...	50	pupils.
Five Mahratta Schools	...	...	317	"
Three Oordoo Schools	...	...	72	"
Eight Hindee Schools	...	...	129	"
One Sanserit School	...	...	16	"
In the Girls' School	...	...	22	"

A Sanserit class has been opened this year.

Dispensaries.—There are two dispensaries in Dhar, both of great benefit to the people.

I have been informed that three more have been opened, one at Budnawur, Dhurmpooree, and Cooksee. I have asked for returns and have strongly advised the Raja to have them put under European supervision, but he holds back; I hope he will eventually see the benefit of the measure.

Finances.—The revenue from all sources is reported as six lakhs eighty thousand, and expenditure including contribution to Dhar road six lakhs and thirty-eight thousand, leaving a net saving of forty-two thousand in the year: this added to last year's balance completes eight lakhs fifteen thousand cash balance, of which five lakhs ninety-six thousand four hundred is invested in Government Paper. The remainder is cash in State and Mahal treasuries.

20. *Bukhtghur*.—This small State is under our supervision, the young Mundloee is a scholar in the Residency School at Indore.

The receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Receipts including cash balance	...	65,954	12	0
Disbursements	...	44,947	4	1
Excess of income over expenditure...		21,007	7	11

At the close of the year the State debts amounted to Rupees 12,630-9-6, Rupees 5,088 having been paid off during the year.

I have nothing to add to the remarks already noted in Chapter I. with regard to the management of the State except to repeat what I wrote last year, that the services of an experienced Kamdar would be of great benefit.

78872

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

21. I noted last year that the Thakoor of Kachee Baroda was very much in debt, and that it was feared he could not long avert a crisis in his affairs; he came to me some few months ago requesting my aid and mediation. After a consultation with his creditors the Dhar Durbar was addressed on the subject if it will co-operate. We may be able to help the Thakoor out of his difficulties. The creditors are not unwilling to compromise.

JABOOAH.

22. The administration is good. The Minister, Jowalla Pershad, has declared he will never remain at the head of affairs to see his labor for 20 years thrown away. From the day this good man took charge of the State he has never ceased to justify the confidence placed in him. His administration has been a pattern to the surrounding Bheel States; I hope the Raja will remember what he owes to him and continue to be guided by him.

Dispensary.—Paim Sing, the Native Doctor, is doing a noble work among the Bheels; his good name is heard of at the very confines of the State, and I have known of the sick travelling 60 miles for his aid. He has done more than any person in this Agency to popularize English survey and English medicines among these wild tribes.

Education.—When I was at Jabooah, the Minister showed me a fine house he had purchased for the use of the school.

There are in—

Jabooah	...	...	...	53 pupils.
Ranapoor	...	..	...	25 "
Tandla	...	...	...	34 "
Rambapoor	...	...	...	14 "

The income of the year is reported as—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts from all sources	...	...	...	1,26,336
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,42,580
Excess	...	...	...	<hr/>16,244 <hr/>

ALI RAJPOOR.

23. The Raja and his Minister have carried on the administration well and amicably.

With the cash balance of last year the income amounted to Rupees 1,28,781-15-8, the expenditure has been about Rupees 1,04,970-3-2.

The administration of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been good.

Education.—The schools are well attended; there were 181 pupils in the several classes during the year.

Dispensaries.—The Native Doctor is reported to have carried on his duties well.

MUTWARH.

24. The Chief is a minor and attends the Indore School.

There has been a falling off in revenue owing to the stricter conservation of the forest tracts.

The financial state is as follows :—

			Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1874	...	...	4,316
Receipts	...	...	3,767
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	8,083
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	3,275
Extraordinary expenditure, liquidation	...	...	...
of debts	...	...	500
			<hr/>
			3,775
			<hr/>
Balance	...	...	4,308

of which Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government Scrip.

25. *Jobut*.—The Rana died on 31st July 1874 of fever, and his son, a boy of eight years of age, has succeeded him; he is yet too young to go to school, but next year I hope he will attend the Indore Residency School.

The Kamdar appointed in 1873 carries on the administration under the supervision of this Office.

The financial position is as below :—

			Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1874	...	...	301
Receipts during the year	...	...	17,105
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	17,406
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	13,133
Extraordinary, liquidation of debts	...	...	...
and funeral obsequies of late Rana	...	...	4,228
			<hr/>
			17,361
			<hr/>
Balance	...	...	45

26. *Ruttonmal and Kattiwarra*.—The Chief of Kattiwarra has been fined Rupees 500 for not exerting himself to prevent the practice of ordeal for witchcraft as detailed in another place, and the perpetrators will be punished.

Ruttonmal has been fairly managed.

27. *Amjhera (Gwalior)*.—I have had much trouble during the past year on account of the conduct of the Soobah of Amjhera: he has latterly neglected to attend to my requisitions, and complaints are bad against his administration. I have been obliged to forward more than one case for your consideration where the supineness of this officer endangered the public peace.

Last month the Sir Soobah of Oojein recalled the Soobah replacing him temporarily by another officer. I understand there are many complaints against the late Soobah for corrupt practices, and that he is not

likely to return. If this be the truth, I trust the Durbar will send a good man. Maladministration among the Bheel districts of Amjhera means a great deal more than elsewhere. The results of Bheel misgovernment are disastrous, for the surrounding States are contaminated : oppression exercised on one class affects the whole, and life and property at once become insecure.

28. The districts of *Deklan, Sagore, Bang, Bakaneer, and Munawur*, are nominally under the Soobah's orders ; during the past year the latter's authority has been chiefly exercised in shielding them from the just complaints of this Office. With a lax and corrupt Governor the Kamazdars of some of these jaghirs become difficult to manage.

29. *Chickulda (Holkar)*.—This pergunnah is situated on the Nerbudda-opposite Burwanie and its villages alternate with those of Dhar, the intermingling of villages is a cause of confusion and the origin of many boundary disputes. For the last three years I have been urging the Indore Durbar to negotiate exchanges with Dhar in the manner that has been accomplished with Jabooah in the Tandla Pitlawud case. The Maharaja would save both himself and his ryots much annoyance if he would agree to this proposal. The Dhar Durbar desires the scheme carried out.

30. *Tandla Pitlawud*.—Although the Maharaja of Indore has not yet formally confirmed the exchanges with Jabooah recommended by the Commission, they have been practically carried out. The Holkar flag no longer flies at Tandla, nor that of Jabooah at Pitlawud. I do not understand why the Maharaja delays formal ratification.

GUARANTEED BHOOMIAHS.

31. The Bhoomiah of Neemkhera is at the Indore School ; his estate is under my management.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The income with last year's balance was	14,683	15	1
The expenditure ...	10,071	0	5
Leaving a balance ...	4,612	14	8
Towards payment of debt ...	3,471	13	6
The debts are now Rupees 3,028.			

The Bhoomiah of Kalee Bowlee, a boy of 11, will, I hope, join the Indore School shortly. The estate is being very well managed, indeed, by his uncle.

The remaining Bhoomiahs have done well.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

32. *Civil Suits*.—None.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempts ...	6	8
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	4	5
Miscellaneous ...	3	4
Total ...	13	17

33. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by this Office during the year under review.

The average duration of each case was six days, and none were pending at the close of the year.

In the Appendix will be found the usual tabular statement under this head.

Punishment by whipping has not been inflicted.

There was one appeal which was dismissed.

POLICE.

34. The only body of police under this Agency is the Nimar International or Chicklee Police. The Jemadar and his Careoon were tried under Sections 109-161 of the Indian Penal Code for bribery, and being found guilty were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rupees 400 each, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

A steady non-commissioned officer from the Bheel regiment has been appointed to the vacant post, receiving his discharge.

The following table shows the strength and cost of the police:—

			Strength.	Cost.
				<i>Rs.</i>
Horse	...	...	0	0
Foot	...	...	14	1,308

35. The following table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpoor Jail for the past year, and a detailed statement will be found in the Appendix. Health and conduct good:—

Name of Jail	...	...	...	Sirdarpoor.
Prisoners remaining at close of 1873-74	...	...	...	4
Admitted during 1874-75	...	...	...	18
		Total	...	22
Discharged or transferred	...	...	...	11
Escaped ...	...	...	...	0
Died or executed	...	...	...	0
		Total	...	11
Remaining at close of 1874-75	...	...	...	11
Jail charges of all kinds:—				<i>Rs.</i>
Rations and contingencies	...	...	...	363
Jail guards establishment	...	...	...	84
		Total	...	447
Annual average cost of each prisoner	...	...	...	36.04
Daily average number of prisoners	..	..	..	12.06

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

36. The funds under this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund.

II.—The Chicklee Police.

III.—The Ali Rajpoor Road dues (receipts divided among Chiefs).

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for 1874-75 :—

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1875.
	Balance on 1st April 1874.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police, Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shavers of road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
I.—Agency Fund	Rs. 3,512	Rs. 4,825	Rs. 8,337	Rs. 1,194	Rs. 200	Rs. 323	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,927	Rs. 3,644	Rs. 4,693
II.—Chicklee „	2,202	1,896	4,098	552	...	...	1,308	...	...	...	178	2,038	2,060
III.—Ali Rajpoor Road.	4,148	11,744	15,892	2,535	...	...	...	...	...	9,639	238	12,407	3,485
TOTAL ...	9,862	18,465	28,327	4,281	200	323	1,308	...	...	9,639	2,338	18,089	10,238

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

37. The School of the Malwa Bheel Corps is the only educational establishment directly under the Bheel Agent, many of the men and children attend, some of the Chiefs from whose districts the sepoys come and to which they return on discharge, have promised a small subsidy to permit of extended usefulness.

The following table shows in an abstract form the income, expenditure, and daily average number of pupils for 1874-75 :—

Name of School ... Sirdarpoor.

Daily average of pupils.

English	...	...	...	0
Oordoo	...	...	...	8
Hindee	...	...	...	72

Expenditure during the year.

Salaries	...	...	Rs. 300
Contingent charges	...	...	„ 0
Total, Rs. 300			

Sources and amount of income.

Grant-in-aid from Government	Rs. 300
Local Funds 	„ 0
	<hr/>
Total, Rs.	300
	<hr/>

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

38. *Military Works. Rifle Range.*—Labor found by regiment, paid by grant from Government, will be completed before the rains.

39. *Civil Works. Communications.*—On the Mhow and Neemuch Road, of which 50 miles fall within this Agency, the principal work done is reported as follows:—

I.—*Mhow and Neemuch Road.*—The travelling coat has been put on from 5th to 15th and 19th mile; metal collected at 20th and 21st mile and on to 30th mile. The road is in good order.

II.—*Bridging.*—The Maknee bridge of 3×25 has been finished. The Chumbul bridge is in fair progress; it is an iron girder bridge of $14 \times 41\frac{1}{2}$ feet, it will be finished at about the end of the rains.

III.—This year the fair weather road has been abandoned.

IV.—*Annual Repairs* have been done to Akolia, Sadulpoor, Kanoon and Pitgarah bungalows.

I.—*On the Dhar Feeder road.*—The earth work has been finished and a fair weather road opened by making ramps at the nullahs.

II.—*Bridging.*—Jaitpoorah bridge is nearly completed. Goonawad bridge foundations are being laid. Ootawad and Khokrah bridges' superstructure is being erected. The small culverts are in good progress and are nearly finished.

III.—*Metalling* for 1st coat collected at 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 miles, 4, 5, 6 and 7 nearly finished, 8, 9, 10 are in progress.

This road will be opened to the public by the end of the rains.

A pucca well has been sunk at the 1st mile, the water is very good, and is a boon to travellers and also to the surrounding villages.

Three kutchia wells have been dug at the 6, 12 and 26 miles of the Neemuch Road.

MALWA AND GUZERAT ROAD.

40. *Traffic.*—The principal imports from Guzerat are tobacco, salt, and cocoanuts; and exports to Guzerat are grain and goor.

The number of carts passing from Malwa to Guzerat has been returned 772, and that from Guzerat to Malwa 3,354.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

41. The only Government troops serving within the limits of this Agency is the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following table shows the strength and number of the sick during the year:—

From 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875, 12 months.

Daily average strength	...	{ Present 385 Absent 212—597
Daily average sick	...	10.96
Remaining on 31st March 1874		12
Admitted during the year	...	346
Total treated	...	358
Discharged	...	349
Died in hospital	...	1
Died out of hospital	...	3
Remaining on 31st March 1875		8

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

42. Eight disputes have been settled, mapped, and demarcated, half were of very old standing. There was no appeal.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

43. Dr. Campbell has inspected all the Native State dispensaries under his supervision, and reports favorably of their condition.

The following statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the Ali Rajpooor, Jabooah, and Bukhtghur dispensaries from 1st January to 31st December 1874:—

Name of Dispensary.	Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccination.	Cost.		
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Ali Rajpooor	1,722	12	16	1,354	4	2
Jabooah	2,570	27	18	1,275	12	4
Bukhtghur	523	9	3	693	15	1
Total ...	4,815	48	37	3,323	15	7

From enquiry made regarding the number of lepers in the States under this Agency, Returns have been received from the States below named :—

			Males.	Females.
Ali Rajpoor	...	...	74	90
Jabooah	...	...	92	27
Mutwarh	...	...	3	0
Dhar	...	...	316	102

The Return has not yet been received from Gwalior States.

44. *Archæology*.—The Raja of Dhar has brought to Dhar the third missing piece of the iron pillar found at Mandoo and mentioned in my Supplementary Report last year, and it is proposed to join the three pieces and erect them as a pillar in the middle of his palace square, but I fear the movement of such masses of metal is beyond his local mechanical power. The length of the pillar when rejoined will be 41 feet, only nine feet less than the Delhi "Lath."

45. Referring to letter from the Government of India, No. 1961G. of the 21st November 1870, the table below gives the information therein called for :—

Name of Jail.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar	223	206	...	
Ali Rajpoor	55	38	...	
Jabooah	123	158	...	
Total ...	401	402	...	

46. In respect to Circular No. 1260P. of the 22nd January 1871, nothing has come to the notice of this Office showing that the crime therein referred to exists to any appreciable extent within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency.

Memorandum on the condition of the Malwa Bheel Corps for the year 1874-75.

1. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1875 was—

Bheels ...	...	...	...	361
Bhilalas ...	...	...	...	0
Naiks ...	...	...	...	123
Bunjaras ...	...	...	...	9
Other castes ...	...	...	...	100
Total ...				<hr/> 593 <hr/>

2. Head-quarters are at Sirdarpoor, and the following detachments aggregating 137 of all ranks are permanently absent:—

1. Satpoorah Hills ...	...	...	...	59
2. Ali Rajpoor ...	...	...	...	53
3. Rutlam ...	...	...	...	15
4. Burwanie ...	...	...	...	5
5. Dehree ...	...	...	...	5
Total ...				<hr/> 137 <hr/>

Numbers 3 and 5 are relieved monthly, the remaining detachments every six months.

3. The regiment was armed with the short Enfield last rains, and we have nearly finished our rifle range, the labor has been supplied by the regiment. The rifle course can be carried on in the rains, the range being situated so as to be available in all weather. The non-commissioned officers are now being instructed by the native officers who have been well taught at Mhow.

4. The Bheels have taken kindly to the improved weapon, and I think they will turn out good shots.

5. With the Agent to the Governor-General's sanction the old club system of half-mounting, by which every man paid 8 annas a month for his clothing, has been changed for the more modern plan of each man paying for what he gets.

6. The former plan was found to be a premium for slovenliness. The clean orderly sepoy was at a disadvantage. The new system began on 1st April.

7. Last year every man was supplied with a blanket in addition to his great coat. Dr. Campbell informs me that the number of cases of disease of the respiratory organs has diminished during the year.

8. The men suffer less from sore-feet since the shoe has been in use.

9. At the request of Government definite proposals for an increase to the pay of all ranks were submitted in 1873-74, but no orders have yet been received. I trust the proposal may be favorably considered—the present scale of pay was laid down when prices were much lower than now.

10. The regiment was inspected by the Major-General Commanding at Mhow in December 1874. He expressed his satisfaction at the improvement in the regiment.

11. *Conduct*.—The conduct of the men has been good.

12. *Health*.—The general health of the regiment has been good.

13. *Savings Bank*.—During the past year Rupees 5,406 have been deposited in the Savings Bank:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1874	...	2,660	0	0
Deposited during the year	...	5,406	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Total	...	8,066	0 0
Withdrawn...	...	...	4,405	10 0
			<hr/>	
Balance on 31st March 1875	...	3,660	6	0

14. *Bund*.—An estimate for the cost of throwing a masonry dam across the Mbye has been submitted to Government; if sanctioned, the causeway will be a great boon to the sepoys, relieving them from a harassing work at the drill season, and also to the civil population and travellers.

15. *Regimental School*.—The average daily attendance was—

Oordoo School	...	...	...	8
Hindee „	...	...	...	72

16. Lieutenant W. Ashfield, the Adjutant, has continued to perform his duties most satisfactorily.

17. Surgeon-Major Campbell is most attentive in the discharge of his medical duties.

18. Last year we were supplied with six of the new field bugles in lieu of old instruments condemned. I purchased for each a chromatic attachment, solos, seconds, and bass. By the kindness of the Major-General Commanding, the Bugle Major and some of the buglers were instructed at Mbow. This nucleus of a band is a pleasant addition to the fifes and drums; and as the old bugles are condemned and the new field bugle supplied, the chromatic attachments will be procured, and next year I hope to have a complete bugle band of 16 performers.

SIRDARPOOR, }
The 1st May 1875. }

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Bheel Agent and Commandant,
Mhairwarra Bheel Corps.

APPENDIX G.

No. 253, dated Maunpoor Agency, 29th May 1875.

From—CAPT. G. F. BLOWERS, Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant,
Maunpoor,

To—MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Maunpoor Agency for the year 1874-75.

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH (BRITISH).

		<i>Rs.</i>	2. The revenue of this district
Land Revenue	...	4,361	is shewn in the margin.
Sayer and miscellaneous	...	1,201	Forty-one cultivators with 30
Abkaree	...	1,128	ploughs have settled in Maunpoor
Stamps	...	232	during the past year, and 198
Law and Justice	...	237	beegahs of new land have been
		<hr/>	brought under cultivation. Seven
Total	...	7,159	kutchas and three masonry wells have
		<hr/>	

been constructed; of these only two have been made by Government, but it is to be hoped that Government will be in a position next year to afford the cultivators a large tuccavee loan. Native bankers are quite willing to advance money for irrigational purposes at a moderate rate of interest, provided that this office be authorized to recover the amounts. This however has been considered an objectionable plan. The rainfall, 35 inches, was unequally distributed, and the crops were not quite up to the average. The experiment made in Guzerat tobacco seed, Guzerat and Dharwar cotton, cinchona, and coffee, were failures. The outturn of the year's crop has been valued at Rupees 38,000. The population is close upon 4,000, and the cattle number 5,000.

JUSTICE—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

3. The usual returns have been submitted and call for no especial remark. Rupees 714 worth of property was stolen, of which Rupees 45-4 were recovered. Two cases of house-breaking occurred at Maunpoor, supposed to have been committed by Kunjurs, who receive shelter in the neighbouring Native States. A portion of Native territory might, with advantage, be placed under the management of a British officer, and these professional robbers be compelled to take to industrial pursuits.

EDUCATION.

4. One hundred and fifty-three boys were borne on the rolls in the three Pergunnah Schools, and the daily average attendance was 103. The total number of boys in the district is 858.

PUBLIC WORKS.

5. A moorum road has been constructed from the main road to Kolanie, at an expense of Rupees 473, and two wells have been dug at Kankeria and Burgaon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. *Dispensary*.—One thousand three hundred and sixty-one patients were treated, one-third of them being fever cases, 16 minor operations were performed, and 83 children vaccinated. Vaccination does not appear to be popular in this district.

Forests.—Great care is taken of the young teak trees, and none are allowed to be cut down. In seven of the hill villages they have been carefully numbered, but out of a total of 35,465 trees, only two could be found with a circumference of 30 inches. The “unjun” seed sown last year has not been a success.

Boundary disputes.—The boundary between Kalee Kurai (Maunpoor) and Dhall (Bhoomiah of Rajghur) was laid down and pillars erected. The southern portion of the pergunnah below the ghâts, which has lately been claimed by the Indore Durbar, was surveyed by their Chief Engineer, Mr. Carey, but up to the present the exact limits of their demand have not been submitted to this office.

Village Maps.—The lands of Rampoor, Kolanie, Ouleepoor, Maunpoor, Kankeria (in the plains), and Kuneyria, Naharkherie, Bheelanee, Rai Koonda (in the hills), have been surveyed, and maps on a scale of four inches to a mile have been prepared.

7. *Local Funds*.—Subjoined is a statement of the Local Funds:—

Names of Funds.				Balance of last year.	Receipts of the present year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
Road Fund	..	...	...	123	199	322	145	177
Municipal Fund	...	...	...	88	150	238	106	132
School Fund	...	...	...	42	71	113	21	92
Total				253	420	673	272	401

II.—BURWANIE STATE.

JUDICIAL.

8. *Civil Justice*.—Three hundred and ninety-one cases were decided, and five are still pending.

Criminal Justice.—Two hundred and five persons were brought before the Courts, 93 were sentenced to punishment. There was one case of murder, two of highway robbery, and 19 of cattle-lifting.

Police.—Little or no improvement is observable in the police. The country is very hilly and difficult of access, and not much assistance is given by the Bheel Naiks.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

9. The annual receipts were Rupees 87,693, being an increase of Rupees 2,488. The expenditure was Rupees 78,530 against Rupees 83,530 of 1873-74. The management of the State reflects credit on the Dewan, Khan Bahadoor Nujuff Khan.

EDUCATION.

10. There are 11 schools for boys and two for girls, with an average daily attendance of 333 and 16, respectively. The school at Soorana has been closed, and two new ones for the children of Bunjaras have been started as an experimental measure at Mallen and Pansaymull in the hills.

The leading merchants take no interest in education, and object to paying a small educational fee.

PUBLIC WORKS.

11. The communication across the River Nerbudda at Bheel Khera (a ford belonging to Burwanie) has been greatly improved by the construction of two trestle bridges, 1,154 feet in length, costing Rupees 1,530. It was opened in November, and the receipts for six months were Rupees 1,372, and by the commencement of the rains it is calculated that the bridge will have paid its working expenses and original cost of construction.

Nineteen thousand persons, 2,000 carts, and 5,500 cattle have passed over it.

Dhurumsalas have been constructed at Bheel Khera and at Rajghat, and at the latter place the ferry has received an addition of two boats. The comfort of travellers has been attended to, and traffic can now cross the river with ease and safety at all seasons of the year.

The ferry across the Nerbudda at Moheepoora, about 20 miles east of Burwanie, is also engaging the attention of the Dewan.

During the next year greater facilities for crossing will be offered to the local traffic.

The expenditure on public works in 1873-74 was about one-fifth of the annual revenue of this State; but as this appeared to be rather too large a disbursement on one item, the amount was limited to Rupees 11,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. *Agriculture*.—Owing to a lesser fall of rain than usual, and at unseasonable times, the outturn of crops was less than last year, and the value has been estimated to be at least Rupees 51,000 less than what it was in 1873-74.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five beegahs of new land have been brought under the plough, 7,057 beegahs are under cotton cultivation, and only 851 under opium.

The cattle have increased by 8,441, bringing up the total value of the livestock to Rupees 12,81,965.

Population numbers 33,020, being an increase of 555 souls.

Three villages have been repopulated by 84 inhabitants.

In spite of all our efforts, very little progress has been made in cultivating the land of the deserted pergunnah of Julgoon. A large quantity of excellent land is lying waste for want of inhabitants, and probably the only plan now to adopt is to introduce colonists from the Upper Provinces of India. The Rana has an objection to advancing money for this purpose, but I am in hopes of overcoming this disinclination on his part.

Dispensary.—In the two dispensaries at Burwanic and Rajpoor, 3,198 patients were treated, and 264 children were vaccinated. The health of the district was good.

Forests.—This subject is receiving the anxious attention of the Dewan. Owing to there being no rubber crops in the hills, the Bheels depend upon the jungles for their livelihood, and large quantities of wood are annually cut down. During my late tour through the western part of the hills scarcely a teak tree was to be seen. The last year's returns show that duty was paid upon 15,000 teak logs, in addition to 4,000 unjun and 2,000 logs of other kinds.

Fairs.—"Bavangnja" is the highest and steepest hill in the Burwanic districts, and is about four miles from the chief town. On its summit is a Jain temple, said to have been built some 700 years ago, and it is annually attended by the "Saravgees" for ten days in January. The ascent is being gradually improved by the Jains, and when completed it will cost not much less than Rupees 5,000. At the foot of the hill a "baoree" has been constructed, and a fair is held there in January. The daily attendance was about 3,000 persons.

Rana Juswant Sing, I am happy to say, accompanied me in my tour in the Julgoon Pergunnah and Sautpoora Hills. Owing to the want of roads and paths most of our marches had to be performed on foot. This is the first time since his accession to the "guddee" (18 years) that the Rana has travelled through the hills, and the results are an order to construct a road right through the western portion of the hills, so as to give greater facilities to traffic. At present the track runs either at the bottom of mountain torrents, or along the edge of steep precipices.

Enam villages.—There are four jaghir villages held by members of the Rana's family, two by Maharaja Holkar and Appa Bolia, and six by the inhabitants of the districts. In addition to the above, ten villages have been given away in "Dhurmadai" to Brahmins and Goosains. Nearly all (22) are situated in the plains, and, as usual in a Native State, they are the best villages in the district. None of these Jaghirdars pay any revenue or contribute to the executive expenses of the ilaqua. This state of matters ought, I consider, to be gradually altered, and a portion of the expenses in the Police, Educational, and Public Works Departments should be borne by the Jaghirdars.

III.—BROOMIAH OF JAMNIA.

Under British management.

13. The receipts and expenditure on this estate are as follows:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	Rs.	ORDINARY.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,694	Land Revenue	1,069
Sayer	200	Public Works	1,750
Abkaree	112	Law and Justice	1,088
Customs	388	Political charges	1,969
Law and Justice	139	State charges	2,450
Miscellaneous, including Tankas and Resaldars' pay.	5,823	Miscellaneous	707
			9,033
		EXTRAORDINARY.	
		Instalment of Bhop- jee's debt	Rs. 2,000
		Tuccavee loans	1,956
			3,956
Total	13,356	Total	12,989
Balance	2,616	Balance	2,983
GRAND TOTAL	15,972	GRAND TOTAL	15,972

The receipts are Rupees 645 less than last year, caused by a mistake made by the Manager in the sale of the bheer of grass.

The expenditure is Rupees 581 less than usual.

Bhopjee's debt now stands at Rupees 3,000, which may be paid off next year should the season be a favorable one.

During the past year a tank capable of irrigating 150 beegahs has been constructed at Seelotia, as well as one "ooree" at Koonjrode. Since taking charge of the estate 11 baorees and wells have been constructed.

Owing to the bunniahs of Hasilpoor having declined to supply the cultivators with seed, &c., the Manager has been compelled to purchase a large quantity, and it is to be hoped that with care and caution the loans will be recovered and the cultivators be placed in a position not requiring aid from bunniahs.

Huree Sing, brother-in-law of the Bhoomiah, committed suicide last June.

One hundred and twelve children were vaccinated by the Hospital Assistant of this Agency.

14. The Bheels in this district, as well as those in Maunpoor and below the Ghâts, have introduced a measure which, if steadily adhered to,

may prove of solid advantage to themselves as well as to the country. They are naturally great drunkards, and all their petty savings quickly find their way into the pockets of the avaricious Kullals. In order to obtain more liquor when their funds are exhausted, the Bheels invariably take to stealing, and all stolen property, as a rule, is passed through the hands of the Kullals, who are in fact receivers of stolen property.

Owing to a misunderstanding with the Kullals, the Bheels have combined together and have declined to purchase any liquor for their wedding feasts, &c., and in lieu they have all agreed to take goor, ghee, and sugar, &c.!! The movement is remarkable, and it is to be hoped a permanent one.

IV.—BHOOMIAHS.

15. The conduct of the four Bhoomiahs under this Agency has been good during the past year. Two boundary disputes between the Dhar Durbar and the Bhoomiah of Bharioorpoora and one between Indore and Koteeday were settled.

V.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS).

16. I have nothing in particular to report regarding this district. The revenue and charges are about the same as usual, and the balance of revenue Rupees 1,334-6-8 available for distribution to the two Durbars.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Forty-four suits were settled during the year, and 33 cases were brought before the Criminal Court; four cattle-lifting, one theft, and the remainder petty miscellaneous cases.

EDUCATION.

Sixteen boys are borne on the rolls. I visited the school (one only) in January last, and found that the school-master was inattentive to his work. He has been removed and another man has been appointed.

Boundary disputes.—No boundary disputes were taken up this year, owing to the Indore Durbar having failed to depute a representative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rainfall was 23 inches.

The crops (valued at Rupees 30,500) were slightly below the average.

Six kuteha wells were dug and two masonry ones are about to be constructed.

Owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Mahalkuree was performing his work, and to the numerous complaints against him, I was compelled to transfer him to another appointment. I visited the pergunnah during my tour, and urged on the various contractors the

necessity of constructing more wells. In some of the villages I ascertained that the ijardars had leased them simply for grazing and not for agricultural purposes. Steps are being taken to remedy this. Exclusive of khasgee villages, only 3,743 beegahs of new land have been brought under cultivation within the last 20 years.

VI.—HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

17. My tour extended through the districts under the Soobah of Nimar, and although the revenue in the villages which were formerly under the British Government, but now under the Indore Durbar, has been doubled, no complaints were received from the cultivators.

VII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

18. *Traffic*.—Merchandise valued at Rupees 1,03,38,913 passed along this road during the year under report. Five thousand six hundred and forty-five opium chests were forwarded by this route, being 1,762 more than the previous year.

A pucca causeway is being constructed by the Public Works Department across the River Kurum close to Goojree, which will be of great convenience to travellers.

Road and Opium dues.—The receipts were Rupees 20,713-4, and the expenditure Rupees 2,460, balance available for distribution (46 shares) is Rupees 18,253-4.

Road Local Funds show a balance of Rupees 423-4-5, the receipts, including balance on 31st March 1874, being Rupees 2,266-7-10, and charges Rupees 1,843-3-5.

Justice.—Nineteen civil suits were decided. There were eight cases of theft, property stolen was valued at Rupees 2,199; only in one case was the property recovered (Rupees 150). One dacoity case occurred. There are 19 police stations with 38 police constables spread over a distance of 102 miles. The force, although small, exercises a healthy influence over the bad characters on the road. For the convenience of travellers, there are 12 dhurmsalas and 20 masonry wells.

Dispensary.—Seven hundred and seventy-six persons were treated at Khull; of these nearly one-half were suffering from fever. There were six deaths.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

19. During the early part of the season I was deputed to complete the unsettled boundary line between the Central India Agency and the frontier districts towards the west under the Bombay Government. The boundaries of 28 villages were demarcated, and no appeals were received.

APPENDIX H.

No. 134, dated Goona, 20th May 1875.

From—CAPTAIN H. BULLER, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report of the districts under this

Gwalior Territory.
Four pergunnahs of the
Bujrunghur Soubhat.
Two pergunnahs of the
Isaghur Soubhat.
Two pergunnahs of Miana
and Araor.

Tonk Territory.
Chuppra Pergunnah.

Jhalra Patun.
Shahabad Pergunnah.

*Guaranteed Chiefs and
Mediatized Thakoors.*

Ragooghur.

Gurrah.

Badorah.

Umri.

Parone.

Sirsi.

Dhanoudah.

British Territory.

Goona Cantonment.

Agency, and in so doing
am glad to be able to
state that the past year
has been an unusually
quiet one as regards
crime, no serious case
of dacoity, or any of
violent bloodshed having
come to my knowledge.
This is satisfactory, and
marks the tendency of

the present generation to settle quietly to cultivating and tilling their fields, rather than to leading a life of lawlessness and plunder, for which till but a few years ago the Chohan Rajpoots of the once powerful Kychee clan, descendants of the distinguished Lal Sing of Ragooghur, who owned the greater part of this district, were both feared and noted. Cattle-lifting, from various causes, hereditary custom, the great extent of uninhabited forest land, and more especially the peculiar interlacing of the territories belonging to the different Chiefs and petty Thakoors, must unavoidably for many years continue to be somewhat prevalent, but regarding this crime also all accounts tend to prove that a marked improvement has taken place during the last decade.

2. The general peace of the country combined with care in repressing every disposition of the Rajpoots and Bheels to a return to predatory habits has doubtless effected much towards this result, but the system now in force of obliging the Chiefs to compel restitution of property to the rightful owners, immediately a theft has been clearly proved, tends in a much greater degree towards the cessation of cattle-lifting than the infliction merely of a term of imprisonment, the usual punishment awarded in British territory.

3. Two cases of petty theft from the carts of the local bullock trains have occurred within the limits of this district. In one case the greater portion of the goods were recovered, and in the other negligence on the part of the cartmen and road police was apparent. The conduct of the latter has therefore been brought to the notice of the Durbar with a view to their being duly punished.

4. During the last few months the local authorities and police of the Gwalior territory on the Isaghur and Ranod frontier aided by parties of the 1st Central India Horse have been actively employed in endeavouring to trace the movements, and effect the capture, of the gang of outlaws under the leadership of Rundheer Sing, Puar Thakoor, a notorious dacoit, who has for the last three years frequented the districts on the borders of Lullutpoor, Tehree, and Gwalior. Since the deplorable failure of the attempted arrest of this gang at Tilha in March last the dacoits have for a time dispersed, and a clue to their movements is now difficult to be obtained: informers through fear of retaliation are chary of coming forward, and from Marzowli on the south to Sipri on the north extends one continuous line of rocky hills, covered with dense thorny jungle, amongst which extend deep corries, affording both shelter and water, and which therefore naturally offer themselves as temporary retreats to such men as these notorious outlaws. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has issued stringent orders to all his officials regarding the capture of these disturbers of the peace, and has further offered a reward for their apprehension. At my instigation a list of all the villages inhabited by Puar Thakoors is now being drawn up by the Soobahs of the different districts, and a careful watch will be kept on them by the local police.

5. *Judicial*.—Only 26 criminal cases were brought before me during the year, of which three were pending at the close. Thirty-eight civil suits were instituted, of which 37 were settled, and one still remains for adjustment. The punishment of whipping was only inflicted in one case of petty theft in the cantonment of Goona.

6. The health of the district has been good, no epidemic or severe attack of cholera having been brought to notice; small-pox is however always to a certain extent prevalent throughout the district.

7. The winter crops, I regret to say, were much below the average, as the rains last September ceased suddenly, and much earlier than usual. This, taking the cultivators by surprise, necessitated a good deal of land remaining fallow, which otherwise would have been sown with wheat or other cereals. The extreme cold during the winter months, combined with hail and strong winds in February, also tended much to damage the crops. The cultivators estimated their receipts as a twelve-anna crop of gram and wheat, and ten-anna outturn only of opium. Prices of grain, however, should not be much affected, as the autumn or khurcef crops were fairly gathered.

8. Land in this part of Central India compares most unfavourably with that of the rich gardens of Western Malwa. Here Rupee 1 to Rupees 1-8 is realized only for "mar" or unirrigated land, and from Rupees 5 to 6 for black loam watered from well or stream. With a little care and attention, however, the cost of sinking wells would amply repay the landowner or tenant Rupees 150 to Rupees 250, or an average of Rupees 200 suffices for the purpose of making a well, by which 10 beegahs of land could easily be irrigated,—an increase of Rupees 40 or 20 per cent. additional revenue would therefore be obtained by a judicious system of advances to zemindars for construction of wells.

NATIVE STATES.

9. *Gwalior Territory*.—The four pergunnahs of the Bujrunghur Soubhat have been during the last ten months fairly managed by Govind Rao Chinnajee, the Soobah of Bujrunghur, who was appointed to the charge of the district in September last. Since his arrival he has been much occupied in reviewing the assessment made by his predecessor, as that had not been accepted by a large portion of the villages. The settlement had therefore to be made *de novo*, and where the patels and headmen were still dissatisfied, the village area underwent careful measurement. The pergunnahs of Bujrunghur, Chachowra, and Ranod have now been resettled, and the Soobah hopes to have the remaining district—Pachar—completed before the commencement of the rains.

10. I was present for some days at the annual fair held at a shrine near the old town of Bujrunghur, which took place in October and extended over a period of 15 days. Several officers, the band, and a strong detachment of my corps also accompanied me. A gathering of nearly all the Chiefs of the district took place, and a pleasant week was thus spent. Tent pegging and other mounted sports were held, in which some of the Thakoors and district sowars joined.

The total amount of the goods brought to the fair exceeded in value Rupees 1,42,000, of this Rupees 80,300 worth of property was sold, and the remaining goods undisposed of at the fair eventually found a market in the neighbouring villages. The principle descriptions of articles sold were sugar, spices, gram, dyes, ghee, metals and iron-wares, cloths, both of English and country manufacture. The attendance was large, but not quite so good as in previous years, owing to the cultivators being busy tilling in consequence of the early cessation of the rains.

11. *Isaghur, Gwalior*.—The two northern pergunnahs of this Soobahship, *viz.*, Isaghur and Mugowlee, are under the management of Mada Rao Annand, who conducts affairs satisfactorily. The resettlement of these districts also is now in course of operation. There will, I am given to understand, be little alteration in the assessment beyond a somewhat enhanced demand from some of the most prosperous villages. The villages, generally speaking, however, are poor and scantily populated, and the amount of arable land small in comparison with the great extent of forest and jungle-covered hills.

12. *Miana and Draor*.—Affairs in this small jaghir are not satisfactorily conducted. The Kamashdar, Gumpat Rao Balkishen, carried on his duties in a praiseworthy and straightforward manner, but on several occasions his conduct was unjustly called into question by one of the officials in Gwalior, and his authority unduly upset. On this account he some three months ago tendered his resignation, and the supervision of these pergunnahs is now being carried on by a subordinate totally unfitted for the position. I trust the Jaghirdar, Bappoo Sahib Judoon, a cousin of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, will consider his true interests, and take either an early opportunity of reinstating the late Kamashdar with full powers, or appoint some other able and trustworthy man to the post of manager. The district is a rich one for its size, and with good management might be made to pay well.

13. *Tonk Territory, Chuppra Pergunnah.*—The management of this district continues to be ably performed by Mahomed Aman Khan, the Amil. I visited it in December last, and spent many days in the neighbourhood.

14. The Kychees of Muksoodunghur have a customs post located at Chuppra, which is a continual source of annoyance to both parties. It would be well if some arrangement could be made between them, by which on payment of a certain sum to the Muksoodunghur authorities the withdrawal of the post could take place.

15. A fair was started last January in the neighbourhood, but the attendance, owing to its being the first year, was necessarily small. The Nawab has however sanctioned the issue of a proclamation remitting all duties on goods brought there during the next three years, which doubtless will prove a great inducement to the traders of the district to resort to the same.

16. *Shahabad, Jhalra Patun.*—This pergunnah, which originally was seized by Zalim Sing, the powerful Prince of Kotah, now belongs to his descendant the courteous ruler of Patun, Raj Rana Phirtee Sing. The district is small, and brings but a poor revenue to its owner. Much of the country is rocky and covered with tree jungle, and a large portion of the best arable land is granted in jaghir for charitable purposes. The Dewan has lately been trying to introduce some scheme for irrigating the low lands by a canal cutting from the neighbouring river. I propose to visit this district next month accompanied by some of the Patun officials, when a trial line of levels will be run, and an approximate opinion passed as to the feasibility of the scheme.

GUARANTEED CHIEFS.

17. *Ragooghur.*—Raja Jeymundul Sing, Chohan Rajpoot, head of the once powerful Kychee clan, continues to administer this State fairly well. He is shrewd in the transaction of business, though dilatory at times in compliance with orders. His affairs however lately have not called for any interference on my part. He is now erecting a new masonry serai at the village of Bussoola on the Agra and Bombay Road, and a permanent guard-house for the detachment of the Central India Horse located there. The want of the former during the rains was much felt, and its erection therefore will be a boon to travellers frequenting this line of road. The estimate for cost of construction amounts to Rupees 3,000.

18. *Gurrah.*—This little Chiefship, belonging to Raja Bijjah Sing, a Kychee Rajpoot, is well managed, and gives little or no trouble. The officials in the Raja's employ are respectable men, and consequently matters work smoothly. During the past winter the Chief has been residing at Jamnehr with a view of personally superintending the management of that pergunnah. With reference to that long disputed boundary case between this State and Serong, which was finally settled and sanctioned last year, I regret to have to report, that though the Amil of Serong was nine months ago advised to complete without delay

the erection of the necessary pillars, he has hitherto failed to do so, pending, as he states, receipt of necessary orders from Tonk. Further delay in this matter only necessitates useless expenditure in pay of chuprassies. I trust therefore the Nawab will now issue decisive orders to his subordinates on this subject.

19. *Badorah*.—Raja Mohun Sing, now somewhat advanced in years, has lately, considering the smallness of his revenue, acted very liberally in granting a donation of Rupees 2,000 to Sindia's charitable dispensary at Goona. This sum has been invested in the purchase of Government 4 per cent. paper, and the interest derivable therefrom will be annually expended in defraying the charges for food supplied to the poorer classes of patients admitted to this dispensary. This liberal grant of the Raja's may, I trust, be the means of inducing others to follow such a praiseworthy example. He has also granted the sum of Rupees 200 towards the improvement of the road and ghât at the shrine of Kedarnath. I visited the place during the time of the fairs this year, and found that some 6,000 people were collected. The arrangements concerning water were faulty, and the steps leading to the shrine, which at times were crowded with pilgrims, were narrow and dangerous: these defects will be now rectified to a certain extent, and prove, I trust, a boon to the pilgrims and villagers frequenting this place.

20. *Omri*.—Raja Mokum Sing and his son continue to live quietly and give no trouble. His revenue is small, villages sparsely populated, and no improvement, I fear, takes place in the State. The Chief, however, lives within his income and manages his tenants after a fashion. He is anxious to have his boundary with Gwalior State clearly demarcated. His request is a reasonable one, I have therefore forwarded it to Gwalior, and trust the Durbar will raise no objection to the same being carried out.

21. *Parone*.—Nothing of importance worth recording has occurred during the past year relative to this Chiefship. The adjustment of the Raja's claims regarding collection of certain taxes alluded to in my last report still remains, I regret to say, unsettled. The Durbar has also counter claims against him.

Raja Man Sing now proposes to proceed in person to Gwalior, and request an interview with His Highness the Maharaja. This will doubtless bring about a satisfactory settlement of affairs.

22. *Sirsi*.—Improvement in this petty State is slow in the extreme. The Manager, Chunderban, fails to exert himself in the affairs of his nephew as he should do, and rests satisfied if a result showing equilibrium of finances can be shown. The last year's accounts—showing an income of Rupees 2,828 and expenditure of Rupees 2,465—have lately been submitted for my inspection. A copy will be forwarded to the Soobah for the information of the Gwalior Durbar. The State formerly possessed 48 villages, of which only 30 can now be said to be inhabited. They are distributed as follows:—

- 21 in khalsa, producing an yearly income of about Rupees 1,860.
- 3 in charity granted to Brahmins and others.
- 6 in jaghir belonging to the uncles and near relatives of the young Dewan.

The Manager has been urged to extend the cultivation and diminish expenses during the current year, so as to create a surplus for well sinking and other permanent improvements to the land.

No charge of theft or cattle-lifting has been brought against this State during the last 12 months, and for this the Manager deserves credit, as formerly some of the inhabitants of this Chiefship were the most notorious robbers in the district.

23. *Dhanonda*.—This collection of villages, 32 in number, belong to Thakoor Burrut Sing Kychee, a man of indolent habits and weak character. Through carelessness he had become so involved that I was obliged last year to take his affairs in hand and make an arrangement with an influential banker for the gradual liquidation of his debts. He has now bound himself to a yearly expenditure of half his income, the other moiety to be paid to his creditors. If he keeps to this agreement, he will, in the course of a few years, be a free man, but his promises are as unstable as water, and little reliance, I fear, can be placed on his word.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. *Goonā Cantonment*.—Several acres of new land have been brought under cultivation. Two masonry and two kutchā wells have been sunk. The different roads have been kept in repair, and many young trees planted along them. A neat Durbar house in the Cavalry Lines has been erected, and new quarters for the hospital establishment are in course of construction. These have been built under the immediate supervision of Captain Miller, who has kindly given much time and attention to the matter.

25. *Dispensary*.—The number of patients treated during the year amounted to 1,229; 26 deaths occurred; 1,105 vaccinations were performed in Goona and the neighbouring villages, of these 832 proved to be successful. The hospital was maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,573. The Medical Officer much desires to see some improvements and additions made to the buildings which are urgently needed, the wards being small and inadequate for the number of patients who present themselves for treatment. I fully concur with Dr. Edis in the necessity for these alterations, and should be glad to see them carried out. Funds however are required, for which an application has recently been submitted to the Maharaja Sindia, which will, I have reason to hope, be met with His Highness' usual liberal spirit.

26. *Postal*.—Everything in connection with this department has worked satisfactorily. The usual Return is annexed showing receipts and issues of letters, &c.

27. *Telegraph*.—The section of the line within this district has been lately insulated under the immediate supervision of Mr. Maclean, Assistant Superintendent, and all the posts and gear over-hauled and put in thorough repair. This is a great advantage. The communication into Gwalior and Indore is now much improved to what it used to be, and interruptions in the current unfrequent.

28. *Education*.—A small regimental school is maintained in the Cavalry Lines, which is daily well attended, but no station or district school has, I am sorry to say, been yet started. Without funds it is hopeless to attempt any such institution.

29. *Military*.—The 1st Central India Horse has been located here during the past year, and has supplied detachments as usual for the different posts along the Agra and Bombay Road from Badora to Oden Kherri, a distance of over 1,000 miles; order and security have been maintained along the roads, and no serious attack on the mails reported. New guard-houses have been erected at Pachore (Nursinghur), Bunsoola (Rajooghur), and Rootial (Dhanonda) through the liberality of the Chiefs of these States. These were much needed as the horses in previous years had been picketed in thatched sheds, and thus constantly exposed to the risk of fire.

Several strong parties of the corps, as mentioned in the first portion of my report, have also been quartered in Tehree, Lullutpoor, and the neighbourhood of the Betwa River for the suppression of a notorious gang of dacoits.

A large number of remounts have been purchased during the year, principally from the fairs of Sonepoor, Butaisur, and Pokhur. Some small sized walers from Calcutta and a few Arabs from Bombay were also procured.

30. *Studs*.—The three stallions have been regularly kept in work during the winter and spring months, and 79 mares have been brought to them. The grand T. B. English horse "Thorndale" has been much and justly admired by the Zemindars and neighbouring Thakoors, but the stamp of mare in this district does not warrant my retaining his services longer here. I intend therefore to transfer him to Augur a few months hence. The old grey Arab "Dragon" is now past work, and should be replaced by a young and serviceable country bred.

31. The customary annual returns, 12 in number, are herewith submitted.

